

B I C K E R S T A F F ' s  
B O S T O N A L M A N A C K ,

For the Year of our LORD 1769 ; Being the first Year after Leap Year.



JOHN WILKES, Esq;

1769

B O S T O N :  
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**M**Y ALMANACK now appears for the second time, before the indulgent PUBLIC, and I return my grateful Thanks for the very favourable Reception given my last Year's; the whole Impression having been sold off within ten Weeks after its Publication: and besides, I have had the singular Satisfaction of being congratulated on the Exactness of the Calculations, by some of the best Judges. Animated by the warmest Gratitude for this kind Encouragement, very great Care hath been bestowed in preparing the present Almanack; a very considerable Expence hath been incurred for Plates; and I have been careful to insert whatever I thought would best conduce to the Entertainment and Instruction of the Reader: I shall only mention two Articles as Instances.

1st, The Plate of the Favourite Liberty Song, IN FREEDOM WE'RE BORN AND IN FREEDOM WE'LL LIVE, single Copies of which have been sold in great Numbers, at Six Pence Lawful Money each.

2dly, The TABLE of the KINGS of ENGLAND, which is the most curious and complete of any hitherto printed, hath been also sold, in great quantities, by the Publisher of this Almanack, at Eight Pence Lawful each, and there is no other difference between these inserted in my Almanack, and those sold at the Prices above mentioned, than that the latter are on a larger Type: so that what hath been sold at Twenty-one Coppers, which is three Times the Price of my Almanack, is here contained within four Pages.

I annex the following Explanation of the PLATES, and of some of the Articles, in this Almanack, which may be judged necessary by some, particularly with regard to the first Plate.

Plate 1st, A half Length Figure of the celebrated PATRON of LIBERTY JOHN WILKES, Esq; crowned with Laurel, supported by BRITANNIA, in the Dress of Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, on one Side; and by HERCULES the God of Strength, in his proper Dress, the Lion's Skin and Club, on the other Side---underneath is a SERPENT, the Emblem of Envy, which Hercules is treading under his Feet---A CUPID, with the CAP of LIBERTY---A SHIELD with St. Georges's Cross, representing the ARMS of ENGLAND---and two Books opened, on one of which is engraved LOCKE's WORKS, and on the other SIDNEY ON GOVERNMENT; the first of these is an Author not less famous for his Writings in favour of LIBERTY, than for his Philosophical Works---the second, ALGERNOON SIDNEY, (Brother to the Earl of Leicester) a Man in whom the Spirit of the antient Republics revived, was beheaded during the Reign of Charles II. for being concerned in the Rye-House Plot; at his Trial as only one Witness, Lord Howard, a Man of a very bad Character, appeared against him, these very Discourses on Government were, by Judge Jefferies and the Fury, deemed equivalent to another Evidence, as they were written in Defence of LIBERTY, and inculcated REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Plate 2d, The visible and total ECLIPSE of the MOON, which will happen June 19th, 1769, in the Morning, when the Moon will set Eclipsed.

Plate 3d, The visible ECLIPSE of the MOON, which will happen December 13th, 1769, in the Morning.

Plate 4th, An exact Figure of the TRANSIT of VENUS over the Sun's Disk, June 3d, 1769, the Duration of which will be six Hours, thirty-five Minutes, fifty-two Seconds, and which will be conspicuous over all North-America, if the Air should happen to be Clear.

Plate 5th, Of the TRANSIT of MERCURY over the Sun's Disk, Nov. 9th, 1769.

Plate 6th, A curious Representation of the ORANG OUTANG or WILD MAN of the WOODS,

Plate 7th, The famous PASCAL PAOLI, Commander in Chief of the CORSICANS.

Plate 8th, The New and Favourite LIBERTY SONG, neatly engraved and set to MUSICK for the VOICE, to which are also added the Words.

Poetry. 1st. A SPEECH by the GODDESS of LIBERTY, concerning the first Settlement of the COLONIES, with a just Compliment to, and Character of the NORTHERN INHABITANTS, and a Prophecy of their FUTURE FLOURISHING STATE, which concludes with a warm Exhortation to shun the Snares of Corruption, and an Advice adapted to the PRESENT TIMES.

2d. A noble and animated HYMN, in Praise of the DEITY,



Anecdotes of Mr. Wilkes.

A Receipt for making a Rich and Pleasant Wine from Cyder. By a Physician.

The Rev. Mr. Watkinson's Electuary, a most excellent Medecine.

Upward of SEVENTY VALUABLE RECEIPTS for curing different DISEASES, most of which have been tried by Mr. Wesley, and found Efficacious.

An Account of the Life, Education, Person and Behaviour of the famous PAOLI.

The natural History of the ORANG OUTANG, a surprising Animal, from six to eight Feet high, which Walks upright, nearly resembles the human Species, and is a Match in mere brutal Force for ten Men.

The natural Marks of LONG LIFE, and the Means of attaining it.

An Account of a SAVAGE GIRL, caught Wild in the Woods of Champagne, in France, who is yet alive; with the Manner of her being taken and educated.

Description of ENGLAND, its Length, Breadth, Circumference and square Miles; Make, Genius and Temper of the Inhabitants; Number of Vicarages, Parishes, Villages, Inhabitants and Acres, in each County in England and Wales.

TABLE of KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND, from A. D. 821, till the present Reign.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the most remarkable EVENTS in the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, from 1602, till the present Time, with the succession of Governors; containing many curious and interesting Particulars,

Several useful RECEIPTS in FARRIERY, founded on Experience: Among these Receipts, what follows should have been inserted under the Article CORDIAL BALL, This Medicine is judged the best in the Universe to preserve a Horse in Health, either draught, hunting or road Horses; for if used pretty often, it will not allow Worms or Bots to breed in the Guts, it preserves the Blood from the Yellows and Jaundice, and is an excellent Pectoral.

And now COURTEOUS READER, after informing you, that my Almanack for 1779, will be Published in the Fall, 1769, I leave thee to peruse my Lucubrations at thy Leisure, and I am with the greatest Truth and Gratitude, your's and the Public's Most obliged humble Servant,

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF.

Several USEFUL RECEIPTS in FARRIERY, by the learned Dr. Henry Bracken of Lancaster.

Broken Wind.

IF his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good; but if they Heave & double and irregular, or (while he stands in the stable) blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind.

Several things have been given to a horse which will make him breathe regularly, and well upon an empty stomach in the stable. For example, a quart of new milk warm from the cow, will do it for an hour or two; but the surest way is to give him a good brushing gallop, then it is ten to one he will cough and wheeze very much, and no medicine can prevent his so doing if his wind be broken or even touched.

How to cure broken wind, if applied when first discovered: a quarter of a pound of common tar, the like quantity of honey; beat them well together; then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give him this drench; walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give him this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

Lameness.

If (as he stands in the stable) you observe him to point one foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it; you may reasonably conclude he is not easy: if the shoe is the cause, the farrier can remove it presently, but if the foot is hot, (hurt by some unknown accident) apply

One quart of scalded bran, with four ounces of hog's lard mixed well.

In the morning when the farrier comes to take off his shoe, he will find his hoof cut soft and easy, so that he will soon discover (in parting with his buttrice) whether he is pricked or bruised.

If bruised only, the next poultice will cure him.

If pricked or otherwise wounded to the quick, open the hole with a pen-knife and drop a little diachilon or mellilot through a pair of warm tongs into the hole to suck out the gravel, (but the horse ointment is best, which I shall mention by and by:) cover it close with dry tow, fastened with a couple of splints, and put his foot (as before) in a hot poultice.

**F**EW persons have more engaged the attention of the public than Mr. Wilkes the reputed author of that famous paper Number 45, in the North-Briton. He was member of parliament for Aylebury in Buckinghamshire, and colonel of that county militia when that paper appeared, which was on Saturday the 23d of April, 1763. This bold satire provoked the ministry to the highest degree, and a general warrant was issued on the 30th of the same month under the hand and seal of the earl of Halifax, then one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, directed to four of the king's messengers, by virtue of which Mr. Wilkes and all his papers were seized. Application was immediately made to the court of common-pleas, then sitting in Westminster-hall, for a writ of habeas corpus. But the necessary forms requiring some time before the writ could be obtained, Mr. Wilkes was sent to the Tower, though it was well known that the request for the writ of habeas corpus was granted. Nor was this the whole, the ministry would not suffer Mr. Wilkes to see any of his friends, though many made application for admission.

It was now necessary to apply for a second writ of habeas corpus, the king's messengers, to whom the first was directed, having returned it with an indorsement on the back; setting forth, that the body of the said John Wilkes, Esq; was not in their custody. Another writ was directed to the constable of his majesty's Tower of London. In obedience to this writ, Mr. Wilkes was brought on Wednesday the 3d of May, about eleven in the morning, by the lieutenant of the Tower, to the court of common-pleas. The matter was debated some time before Mr. Wilkes was brought into court; the point in question was the legality of his commitment, and he was desired to offer bail. He replied, he had no bail, nor would offer any; adding, that he had been apprehended, his papers rummaged and seized, and himself committed close prisoner to the Tower, being debarred even the privilege of seeing his friends. About two in the afternoon the court broke up, and Mr. Wilkes was remanded back to the Tower, with an order that his friends should have admittance to him, and that he should be brought again into court on the Friday following. This was accordingly done, when Mr. Wilkes himself opened the business by a very spirited speech to the court, in which he observed that the question then to be determined was, to know whether English liberty was a reality, or a shadow. "Your town free-born hearts, added he, will feel with indignation and compassion all that load of oppression, under which I have so long laboured. Close imprisonment, the effect of premeditated malice; all access for more than two days denied to me; my house ransacked and plundered; my most private and secret concerns divulged; every vile and malignant insinuation, even of high-treason itself, no less industriously than falsely circulated, by my cruel and implacable enemies, together with all the various insolence of office, form but a part of my unexampled ill-treatment."

Lord chief-justice Pratt then declared, though Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal, yet his privilege as a member of parliament was not destroyed, and therefore ordered him to be discharged. Upon this determination Mr. Wilkes returned his thanks to the court for their decision, and went to George-street, attended by an infinite multitude of people, who expressed their satisfaction at this event by repeated acclamations.

At the meeting of the parliament, the North Briton No. 45, was voted a false, scandalous and seditious libel; and Mr. Wilkes was ordered to attend the house, but having been wounded in a duel, could not obey: after his recovery he retired to France, on which he was expelled the house.

On the 6th of January, the lord chief justice declared general warrants to be illegal, and a verdict was given against Mr. Wood, then under secretary of state, with a 1000l. damages, for seizing Mr. Wilkes's papers.

But on the 19th of February, 1764, Mr. Wilkes was found guilty of re-publishing the North-Briton, No. 45, with notes, and also of printing and publishing the essay on woman; and he not appearing to the proper summons, was outlawed. Since which he has resided in different parts abroad, and is at last returned to his native country, and, with a boldness almost peculiar to himself, submitted to the laws of his country, the liberty of which he has so nobly defended, to the entire satisfaction of every lover of liberty: and as an instance of gratitude in his countrymen, he has been elected by a great majority, member of parliament for Middlesex.



JANUARY begins on Sunday, hath XXXI Days.

A SPEECH by the Goddeſs LIBERTY.

**L**O! ſwarming weſtward on rejoicing ſuns,  
See COLONIES extend; the calm retreat  
Of undeſerved diſtreſs; the better home

New Moon, Saturday 7 day, 9h. 57m. afternoon.

Fiſt Quarter, Sunday 15 Day, 4 h. morning.

Full Moon, Saturday 21 Day, 11 h. night.

Laſt Quarter, Sunday 29 Day 3 h. afternoon.

D M	D W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun riſe High Water			Moon's place.	M riſe & ſet.
			& ſet.	Morn	Even		
			H M H	H M	H M		H M
1	A	Circumciſion. Ecc. 0492	7 32 5	6 15	6 37	ſecrets	1 35
2	b	Inf. C. Briſtol. <i>Heavy</i>	7 32 5	6 58	7 11	13	2 34
3	c	Inf. C. Boſt. Worc. & York.	7 31 5	7 45	8 14	25	3 33
4	d	☉ Apogee.	7 31 5	8 42	9 0	thighs	4 30
5	e	<i>Weather with Snow or</i>	7 30 5	9 17	9 39	19	5 23
6	f	Epiphany. <i>Rain,</i>	7 30 5	10 2	10 28	knees	6 11
7	g	<i>and clears very cold.</i>	7 29 5	10 54	11 21	13	M ſets
8	A	1ſt Sun. paſt Epiphany.	7 28 5	11 49	Morn	26	5 31
9	b	Twilight begins, 5 h. 40 m.	7 27 5	Even	12 37	legs	6 38
10	c	<i>Cold abates.</i>	7 26 5	1 1	1 25	23	7 46
11	d	Sun flow of Clock, 9 m.	7 25 5	1 49	2 13	feet	8 52
12	e	7*'s South, 7 h. 52 m. <i>Windy.</i>	7 25 5	2 36	2 58	19	10 2
13	f	Ecc. 0472.	7 24 5	3 19	3 40	head	11 7
14	g	<i>and may be Snow.</i>	7 23 5	4 5	4 30	17	Morn
15	A	2d Sun. paſt Epiphany.	7 22 5	4 55	5 20	neck	0 19
16	b	Inf. C. Eaſt Greenwich.	7 21 5	5 45	6 10	15	1 28
17	c	☉ Perigee.	7 20 5	6 37	7 4	29	2 41
18	d	<i>A thick diſturbed</i>	7 19 5	7 32	8 1	arms	3 50
19	e	<i>Air,</i>	7 18 5	8 30	9 0	28	4 54
20	f	Twilight ends, 6 h. 22 m.	7 17 5	9 28	9 56	breſt	5 52
21	g	<i>for ſome</i>	7 16 5	10 23	10 49	25	M riſe
22	A	Septuageſima Sunday.	7 15 5	11 15	11 40	heart	5 34
23	b	<i>Time.</i>	7 14 5	Even	Morn	22	6 46
24	c	Sun flow of Clock, 13 m.	7 13 5	0 30	0 54	belly	7 55
25	d	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 12 5	1 19	1 41	20	9 7
26	e	7*'s South, 6 h. 52 m.	7 11 5	2 4	2 24	reins	10 7
27	f	<i>Pretty good</i>	7 10 5	2 45	3 4	14	11 5
28	g	<i>Weather</i>	7 9 5	3 23	3 43	26	Morn
29	A	Sexageſima. <i>for</i>	7 8 5	4 4	4 26	ſecrets	0 5
30	b	Char. I. Martyr. ☉ Apogee	7 7 5	4 47	5 9	21	1 7
31	c	<i>the Seaſon.</i>	7 6 5	5 31	5 55	thighs	2 7

FEBRUARY begins on Wednesday, hath XXVIII Days.

Of those whom bigots chase from foreign lands :

Not built on rapine, servitude, and woe,

And in their turn some petty tyrants prey ;

But bound by social FREEDOM, firm they rise.—

Rushing to light a race of men behold !

Whose daring deeds will in renown exalt

New Moon, Monday 6 day 1 h. 26 m. afternoon.

First Quarter, Monday 13 day, noon.

Full Moon, Monday 20 day, 1 h. 5 m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, Tuesday 28 day, noon.

D	M	Calendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & fet.	High Water		Moon's Place.	M ris. & fet.		
			H	M	H	M	H	M	
1	d	<i>The Heavens</i>	7	5	5	6	19	6	48
2	e	Purific. V. M. <i>muffle up</i>	7	4	5	7	18	7	47
3	f	7 <sup>th</sup> 's fet, 1 h. 53 m. Morn.	7	3	5	8	17	8	46
4	g	<i>and look like</i>	7	2	5	9	16	9	45
5	A	Shrove Sunday. <i>Snow</i>	7	1	5	10	15	10	45
6	b	<i>or Rain.</i>	6	59	6	11	15	11	50
7	c	Shrove Tues. Sup. C. Ports.	6	58	6	11	39	12	2
8	d	Ash Wednesday.	6	56	6	12	26	12	49
9	e	Sun flow of Clock, 15 m.	6	55	6	1	13	1	37
10	f	<i>Very cold</i>	6	54	6	2	2	2	27
11	g	<i>these Days.</i>	6	52	6	2	51	3	15
12	A	1 <sup>st</sup> Sun. in Lent. ☉ Perigee.	6	50	6	3	40	4	6
13	b	<i>Ecc. 0436.</i>	6	49	6	4	34	5	0
14	c	Inf. C. Northampton.	6	48	6	5	26	5	53
15	d	<i>Windy, but not</i>	6	47	6	6	22	6	50
16	e	Sun flow of Clock, 14 m.	6	46	6	7	20	7	48
17	f	<i>very cold.</i>	6	44	6	8	16	8	44
18	g	7 <sup>th</sup> 's fet, 12 h. 57 m.	6	42	6	9	11	9	37
19	A	2 <sup>d</sup> Sun. in Lent.	6	40	6	10	3	10	29
20	b	Inf. C. S. Kingston.	6	39	6	10	50	11	12
21	c	Sup. C. Fairf. Inf. C. Taunton.	6	38	6	11	34	11	56
22	d	<i>A moist Air.</i>	6	37	6	0	37	0	59
23	e	Twilight begins, 5 h.	6	37	6	1	22	1	43
24	f	St. Matthias.	6	35	6	2	3	2	25
25	g	<i>Some Rain</i>	6	34	6	2	47	3	7
26	A	3 <sup>d</sup> Sun. in Lent. ☉ Apogee	6	32	6	3	28	3	51
27	b	<i>or Snow.</i>	6	30	6	4	15	4	39
28	c	Sup. C. New-Haven.	6	29	6	5	3	5	26
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MARCH begins on Wednesday, bath XXXI days.

My nameless plains. By air most keen and pure  
 Their genius purg'd, and temper'd hard by frost,  
 Tempest and toil their nerves, and yet untam'd  
 To the refining *subtilties* of slaves.

New Moon, Wednesday 8 day, 2h. 11m. morning.

First Quarter, Tuesday 14 day, 7 h. afternoon.

Full Moon, Wednesday 22 day, 4h. 17m. morning.

Last Quarter, Thursday 30 day, 8 h. morning.

M D	D W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris		High Water		Moon's place.	M ris. & fet.				
			& fet.		Morn	Even						
			H	M	H	M	H	M				
1	d		6	28	6	5	48	6	14	22	1	49
2	e	7 <sup>th</sup> 's fet, 12 h. 12 m.	6	27	6	6	40	7	5	knees	2	37
3	f	Twilight ends. 7 h. 14 m.	6	26	6	7	30	7	56	18	3	25
4	g	<i>Pleasant for March.</i>	6	25	6	8	22	8	47	legs	4	4
5	A	4th Sun. in Lent.	6	24	6	9	12	9	36	14	4	37
6	b	Sup. C. Newport.	6	22	6	10	0	10	22	27	5	7
7	c	Sup. C. Hartford. Inf. C.	6	21	6	10	45	11	9	feet	5	31
8	d	(Edgarton, Pittsf. & Portf.)	6	20	6	11	34	11	59	24	M fets	
9	e	Tides rise.	6	19	6	0	0	0	24	head	7	53
10	f	Sun flow of Clock, 10 m.	6	18	6	0	50	1	17	23	9	7
11	g	● Perigee. <i>A storm and</i>	6	16	6	1	42	2	7	neck	10	20
12	A	5th Sun. in Lent.	6	15	6	2	35	3	3	22	11	35
13	b	Ecc. 0506.	6	13	6	3	32	4	0	arms	Morn	
14	c	Sup. C. Boston. <i>unsettled</i>	6	11	6	4	28	4	55	20	0	47
15	d	<i>some time.</i>	6	10	6	5	24	5	52	breast	1	46
16	e		6	9	6	6	21	6	49	17	2	34
17	f	St. Patrick.	6	7	6	7	15	7	41	heart	3	18
18	g	<b>STAMP-ACT Rep.</b>	6	5	6	8	8	8	34	15	3	51
19	A	Palm Sunday.	6	4	6	8	57	9	24	28	4	22
20	b	Sup. C. Providence.	6	2	6	9	44	10	4	belly	4	46
21	c	Sup. C. Windh. Inf. C. Char-	5	59	7	10	25	10	47	23	5	8
22	d	<i>Cold Winds.</i> (Ilestown.)	5	58	7	11	8	11	28	reins	M ris.	
23	e	Twilight begins, 4 h. 18 m.	5	57	7	0	8	0	29	18	7	48
24	f	Good Friday.	5	56	7	0	50	1	13	secrets	8	52
25	g	Lady-Day. ● Apogee.	5	55	7	1	36	1	59	12	9	55
26	A	Easter Sunday.	5	54	7	2	22	2	44	24	10	54
27	b	<i>Pretty cool.</i>	5	53	7	3	7	3	29	thighs	11	52
28	c	Sup. C. Norwich. Inf. C. Ips-	5	51	7	3	50	4	17	18	Morn	
29	d	<i>with raw</i> (wich & Nantuck.)	5	50	7	4	45	5	8	knees	0	42
30	e	Sun flow of Clock, 4 m.	5	48	7	5	32	5	57	53	1	25
31	f	<i>Winds.</i>	5	47	7	6	22	6	44	12	2	7

APRIL begins on Saturday, hath XXX Days.

Form'd by that FREEDOM, which, with secret voice,  
Impartial nature teaches all her SONS,  
They wise and dauntless, shall sustain my cause.  
MY SONS! be firm!—nor let corruption fly,  
Twine round your hearts indissoluble chains!

New Moon, Thursday 6 day, 24 m. afternoon.

First Quarter, Thursday 13 day, 3h. morning.

Full Moon, Thursday 20 day, 8h. 15m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, Friday 28 day, 10h. afternoon.

D	M	D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.			High Water				Moon's place.	M ris. & set.	
					H	M	H	Morn	Even	H	M		H	M
1		I	g		5	45	7	7	6	7	32	legs	2	37
2		2	A	1st Sun. past Easter.	5	43	7	7	59	8	24	21	3	7
3		3	b	Sup. C. 3. Kingston. <i>Some</i>	5	41	7	8	49	9	14	feet	7	36
4		4	c	Inf. C. Barnst. & Newbury.	5	40	7	9	39	10	3	19	4	8
5		5	d	<i>pleasant Showers.</i>	5	39	7	10	27	10	51	head	4	32
6		6	e	Sun flow of Clock, 2 m.	5	38	7	11	15	11	41	18	M sets	
7		7	f	Full Tides <i>Fair Weather.</i>	5	37	7	Even	0	8		neck	8	12
8		8	g	Twil. ends, 8h. 14m. ☉ Per.	5	35	7	0	34	1	0	16	9	24
9		9	A	2d Sun. past Easter	5	33	7	1	28	1	53	arms	10	36
10		10	b	Sup. C. Bristol. <i>Brisk</i>	5	32	7	2	24	2	53	15	11	40
11		11	c	S. C. Charlezt. Inf. C. Plym.	5	30	7	3	23	3	53	29	Morn	
12		12	d	<i>winds with</i> (York & Hart).	5	28	7	4	22	4	51	breast	0	37
13		13	e	Ecc. 0611. <i>Rain,</i>	5	26	7	5	21	5	51	28	1	20
14		14	f	7 <sup>th</sup> set, 9 h. 30 m. <i>in the</i>	5	25	7	6	18	6	45	heart	2	2
15		15	g	<i>Days.</i>	5	24	7	7	6	7	27	24	2	23
16		16	A	3d Sun. past Easter.	5	23	7	7	40	8	13	belly	3	0
17		17	b	<i>Fair and pleasant.</i>	5	22	7	8	34	8	56	19	3	24
18		18	c	Inf. C. Bost. Falm. & Fairf.	5	21	7	9	17	9	39	reins	3	48
19		19	d	Ecc. 0627. <i>Thunder.</i>	5	19	7	10	0	10	22	15	4	8
20		20	e	<i>Spring-like Weather.</i>	5	18	7	10	40	10	59	27	M ris.	
21		21	f	Twilight begins, 3 h. 30 m.	5	17	7	11	21	11	42	secrets	7	50
22		22	g	☉ Apogee.	5	16	7	0	20	0	46	21	3	44
23		23	A	5th Sun. past Easter.	5	15	7	1	13	1	38	highs	9	49
24		24	b	Sup. C. E. Greenwich.	5	14	7	2	4	2	27	14	10	45
25		25	c	St. Mark Ev. Inf. C. G. Barrin.	5	13	7	2	51	3	13	26	11	34
26		26	d	(& Litchfield).	5	12	7	3	34	4	2	knees	Morn	
27		27	e	Victory of Culloden.	5	10	7	4	30	4	49	21	0	11
28		28	f	Sun fall of Clock 3 m.	5	9	7	5	8	5	35	legs	0	52
29		29	g	<i>Rain and Wind.</i>	5	7	7	6	3	6	25	17	1	15
30		30	A	Rogation Sunday.	5	6	7	6	47	7	8	29	1	48



MAY begins on Monday, hath XXXI Days.

Determin'd hold

Your INDEPENDANCE; for, that once destroy'd,  
Unfounded, FREEDOM is a morning dream,  
That fleets aerial from the spreading eye.

New Moon, Friday 5 Day, 8 h. 40 m. Afternoon.

First Quarter, Friday 12 Day, 1 h. Afternoon.

Full Moon, Saturday 20 Day, 14 m. Afternoon.

Last Quarter, Sunday 28 Day, 7 h. Morning.

D	M	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.			High Water			Moon's place.	M ris. & set	
				H	M	H	Morn	Even			H	M
1	b		7*s set, 8h. 27m. Ecc. 0652.	5	5	7	7 29	7 54	feet		2	10
2	c		Inf. C. Taunton. <i>Coal</i>	5	3	7	8 19	8 44	27		2	31
3	d		General Election Newport.	5	2	7	9 10	9 36	head		3	0
4	e		Ascension Day. <i>Winds</i>	5	1	7	10 3	10 29	26		3	34
5	f		Full Tides. <i>and Rain.</i>	5	0	7	10 55	11 23	neck	M sets		
6	g		St. John Evan. <i>Perigee.</i>	4	59	8	11 51	0 20	25		8	20
7	A		Sunday past Ascension.	4	58	8	0 21	0 49	arms		9	34
8	b		<i>Fine growing Season.</i>	4	56	8	1 20	1 50	24		10	23
9	c		Inf. C. Worcester.	4	55	8	2 20	2 50	breast		11	10
10	d		Sup. C. Barnstable.	4	54	8	3 21	3 47	22		11	56
11	e		General Election Hartford.	4	53	8	4 14	4 40	heart	Morn		
12	f		<i>Thunder,</i>	4	51	8	5 7	5 33	21		0	33
13	g		Ecc. 0666. <i>Rain,</i>	4	50	8	5 58	6 22	belly		1	5
14	A		Whitfunday. <i>and</i>	4	49	8	6 45	7 7	17		1	32
15	b		<i>tempestuous Weather.</i>	4	48	8	7 26	7 45	29		1	54
16	c		Sup. C. Plym. Inf. C. Camb. &	4	47	8	8 6	8 27	reins		2	22
17	d		Hardwick Fair. (Springf.	4	46	8	8 47	9 7	23		2	44
18	e		<i>More Thunder,</i>	4	45	8	9 28	9 50	secrets		3	12
19	f		Sun fast of Clock, 4 m. and	4	44	8	10 12	10 34	18		3	42
20	g		<i>Apogee growing Weather.</i>	4	43	8	10 51	11 15	thighs	M ris.		
21	A		Trinity Sunday.	4	42	8	0 3	0 27	12		8	38
22	b		Inf. C. Newport.	4	41	8	0 49	1 14	24		9	30
23	c		Eagle's Heart rises, 9h. 3 m.	4	40	8	1 39	2 3	knees		10	12
24	d		General Election Bolton.	4	39	8	2 27	2 49	18		10	48
25	e		<i>Pretty warm.</i>	4	38	8	3 12	3 36	29		11	18
26	f		Twilight begins, 2 h. 28 m.	4	38	8	4 1	4 26	legs		11	50
27	g		<i>More</i>	4	37	8	4 52	5 14	26	Morn		
28	A		1st Sun. past Trinity.	4	36	8	5 37	5 58	feet		0	19
29	b		<i>Rain in</i>	4	35	8	6 20	6 44	23		0	42
30	c		<i>these Days.</i>	4	35	8	7 8	7 31	head		1	4
31	d		Sun fast of Clock, 8 m.	4	34	8	7 54	8 17	20		1	36

JUNE begins on Thursday, hath XXX Days.

A H Y M N.

**S**TILL sing the GOD OF SEASONS, as they roll:  
For me, when I forget the darling theme,

New Moon, Sunday 4 Day, 3 h. 50 m. Morning.  
First Quarter, Sunday 11 Day, 2 h. Morning.  
Full Moon, Monday 19 Day, 4 h. 33 m. Morning.  
Last Quarter, Monday 26 Day, 7 h. Afternoon.

D		D		Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rif			High Water			Moon's place.	M rif.		
M	W	H	M		H	M	H	M	H	M		& set.		
1	e			Ecc. 666. <i>Very</i>	4	33	8	8	40	9	7	neck	2	3
2	f			Transit of Venus. <i>warm.</i>	4	32	8	9	35	10	2	19	2	35
3	g			High Tides. ☉ Peregee.	4	31	8	10	33	11	3	arms	3	20
4	A			2d S. past Trin. GEO. III. b.	4	31	8	11	33	Morn		19	M	sets
5	b			Artillery Election Boston.	4	30	8	0	5	0	37	breast	9	12
6	c			Inf. C. Pownalb. & Pontfin.	4	30	8	1	7	1	37	18	10	0
7	d			<i>Some Showers.</i>	4	29	8	2	7	2	37	heart	10	36
8	e			Sun fast of Clock, 3 m.	4	29	8	3	1	3	25	16	11	7
9	f			Twilight ends, 9 h. 46 m.	4	29	8	3	49	4	12	29	11	33
10	g			<i>Fair and hot.</i>	4	28	8	4	35	4	57	belly	11	57
11	A			3d Sun past Trinity.	4	28	8	5	19	5	41	25	Morn	
12	b			<i>Thunder</i>	4	27	8	6	4	6	28	reins	0	22
13	c			Inf. C. N. London. Ecc. 664.	4	27	8	6	49	7	9	21	0	45
14	d			<i>with Showers</i>	4	27	8	7	29	7	49	secrets	1	15
15	e			<i>these Days.</i>	4	27	8	8	11	8	33	15	1	45
16	f			Sun and Clock together.	4	26	8	8	54	9	15	27	2	19
17	g			St. Abban ☉ Apogee.	4	26	8	9	39	10	2	thighs	2	56
18	A			4th Sun. past Trinity.	4	26	8	10	25	10	48	21	3	42
19	b			Inf. C. Providence.	4	26	8	11	12	11	35	knees	M	rif.
20	c			Sup. C. Ipswich. Longest Day.	4	26	8	0	15	0	39	15	8	37
21	d			<i>Pretty Dry</i>	4	26	8	1	4	1	26	27	9	12
22	e			Sun slow of Clock, 1 m.	4	26	8	1	49	2	13	legs	9	39
23	f			Twilight begins, 2 h. 7 m.	4	26	8	2	47	3	6	22	10	16
24	g			<i>for some time.</i>	4	26	8	3	25	3	48	feet	10	39
25	A			5th Sun. past Trinity.	4	26	8	4	11	4	34	17	11	0
26	b			<i>A growing Time</i>	4	26	8	4	57	5	21	head	11	30
27	c			Sup. C. Falm. & York. Inf. C.	4	26	8	5	45	6	9	16	Morn	
28	d			<i>for Indian</i> (Barnst. & Windh.)	4	27	8	6	33	6	58	neck	0	3
29	e			St. Peter. <i>Corn.</i>	4	27	8	7	24	7	51	14	0	37
30	f				4	27	8	8	18	8	45	28	1	12



JULY begins on Saturday, hath XXXI Days.

Whether the blossom blows, the summer ray  
Ruffles the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams;  
Or Winter rises in the blackening east;

New Moon, Monday 3 Day, 10 h. 56 m. Morning.  
First Quarter, Monday 10 Day, 3 h. Afternoon.  
Full Moon, Tuesday 18 Day, 5 h. 37 m. Afternoon.  
Last Quarter, Wednesday 26 Day, 3 h. Morning.

D	M	D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rif. & fet.			High Water				Moon's place.	M rif. & fet.	
					H	M	H	Morn	Even	Morn	Even		H	M
1	g			Ecc. 0599. ● Peregee.	4	28	8	9 13	9 42			arms	2	0
2	A			6th Sun. past Trinity.	4	28	8	10 11	10 44			27	2	52
3	b			Inf. C. Bristol. Middling Tides	4	28	8	11 17	Morn			breast	M	fets
4	c			Inf. C. Plymouth. Some	4	29	8	Even	0 13			26	8	23
5	d			Rain.	4	29	8	0 47	1 10			heart	9	0
6	e			Sun flow of Clock, 4 m.	4	29	8	1 36	2 2			25	9	30
7	f			Twilight ends, 9 h. 45 m.	4	30	8	2 27	2 52			belly	9	53
8	g			Fair Weather.	4	30	8	3 13	3 34			22	10	19
9	A			7th Sun past Trinity.	4	31	8	3 55	4 15			reins	10	45
10	b			Fine time for Hay-making.	4	31	8	4 38	5 0			16	11	10
11	c			Inf. C. Boston, Salem, & York.	4	32	8	5 19	5 39			29	11	40
12	d			A cold Rain	4	32	8	6 2	6 24			secrets	Morn	
13	e			Ecc. 056.	4	33	8	6 48	7 11			24	0	11
14	f			with Wind.	4	34	8	7 35	7 58			thighs	0	48
15	g			● Apogee.	4	35	8	8 22	8 45			18	1	32
16	A			8th Sun. past Trinity.	4	36	8	9 8	9 30			knees	2	19
17	b			Inf. C. East Greenwich.	4	37	8	9 55	10 19			12	3	16
18	c			Brisk Winds.	4	38	8	10 44	11 8			24	M	rif.
19	d			Commencement Cambridge.	4	39	8	11 31	11 54			legs	7	42
20	e			and Dry.	4	40	8	0 40	1 3			19	8	12
21	f			Twilight begins, 2 h. 38 m.	4	41	8	1 28	1 50			feet	8	37
22	g			Foggy Mornings.	4	42	8	2 11	2 23			15	9	6
23	A			9th Sun. past Trinity.	4	43	8	2 55	3 17			29	9	28
24	b			and Evenings.	4	44	8	3 38	4 1			head	9	55
25	c			Dog Days begin. St. James.	4	45	8	4 24	4 49			25	10	24
26	d			St. Ann.	4	46	8	5 15	5 41			neck	11	4
27	e			Very hot, with	4	47	8	6 8	6 37			24	11	49
28	f			Sun flow of Clock, 6 m.	4	48	8	7 7	7 35			arms	Morn	
29	g			● Perigee. Thunder and	4	49	8	8 4	8 33			23	0	41
30	A			10th Sun. past Trinity.	4	50	8	9 3	9 33			breast	1	45
31	b			Some Rain.	4	51	8	10 4	10 32			21	2	55

AUGUST begins on Tuesday, hath XXXI Days.

Be my tongue mute, my fancy paint no more,  
And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat !

Should fate command me to the furthest verge

New Moon, Tuesday 1 Day, 6 h. 54 m. Afternoon

First Quarter, Wednesday 9 Day, 6 Morning.

Full Moon, Thursday 17 Day, 6 h. 28 m. Morning.

Last Quarter, Thursday 24 Day, 7 h. Morning.

New Moon, Thursday 31 Day, 4 h. 51 m. Morning.

D M	D W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.			High Water				Moon's place.	M ris. & set.
			H	M	H	Morn	Even				
1	c	Sup. C. Portsmouth. Lammas Day	4	52	8	11	0	11	23	heart	M set.
2	d		4	53	8	11	49	0	12	19	7 22
3	e	Twilight ends, 9 h. 8 m.	4	54	8	0	11	0	35	belly	7 49
4	f	Sun slow of Clock, 6 m.	4	55	8	1	0	1	24	16	8 15
5	g	Exceeding hot.	4	56	8	1	47	2	10	29	8 40
6	A	11th Sun. past Trinity.	4	57	8	2	33	2	59	reins	9 10
7	b	followed by Rain.	4	58	8	3	18	3	40	26	9 40
8	c	Sup. C. Litchfield.	4	59	8	4	3	4	25	secrets	10 10
9	d	Heat abates.	5	0	7	4	47	5	9	20	10 49
10	e	7's rise, 10 h. 37 m.	5	1	7	5	30	5	52	thighs	11 30
11	f	☉ Apogee. A storm	5	2	7	6	16	6	39	14	Morn
12	g	of Rain now.	5	3	7	7	4	7	28	25	0 16
13	A	12th Sun. past Trinity.	5	4	7	7	53	8	17	knees	1 7
14	b	Inf. C. S. Kingston.	5	5	7	8	42	9	7	20	2 4
15	c	Sup. C. Fairf. In. C. Worcest.	5	6	7	9	32	9	56	legs	3 7
16	d	Fair and (Taunton.	5	8	7	10	21	10	45	16	4 10
17	e	comfortable Weather.	5	9	7	11	8	11	30	29	M ris.
18	f	Sun slow of Clock, 3 m.	5	10	7	0	15	0	37	feet	7 9
19	g	Thunder, much Lightning,	5	11	7	0	57	1	22	24	7 32
20	A	13th Sun. past Trinity.	5	12	7	1	47	2	10	head	8 4
21	b	and Rain.	5	13	7	2	33	2	57	22	8 37
22	c	Sup. C. Boston & N. Haven,	5	14	7	3	22	3	47	neck	9 17
23	d	(Inf. C. Springfield.	5	16	7	4	13	4	39	20	9 55
24	e	St. Bartholom.	5	17	7	5	5	5	34	arms	10 45
25	f	Ecc. 0439 ☉ Perigee.	5	19	7	6	3	6	31	18	11 40
26	g	Clear and pleasant.	5	20	7	7	0	7	29	breast	Morn
27	A	14th Sun. past Trinity.	5	22	7	7	58	8	25	16	0 45
28	b	Twilight begins, 3 h. 36 m.	5	24	7	8	53	9	20	heart	1 52
29	c	Rain in great	5	25	7	9	47	10	13	14	3 3
30	d	Sun and Clock together.	5	27	7	10	39	11	3	28	4 15
31	e	plenty.	5	28	7	11	27	11	51	belly	M set.



SEPTEMBER begins on Friday, hath XXX Days.

Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,  
Rivers unknown to song; where first the sun  
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam  
Flames on th' Atlantic isles; 'tis nought to me:  
Since God is ever present, ever felt,

First Quarter, Thursday 7 Day, 11 h. Afternoon.

Full Moon Friday 15 Day, 6 h. 2 m. Afternoon.

Last Quarter, Friday 22 Day, 2 h. Afternoon.

New Moon, Friday 29 Day, 5 h. 31 m. Afternoon.

D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & fet.			High Water		Moon's place.	M ris. & fet.	
			H	M	H	H	M		H	M
1	f	*s rise, 9 h. 15 m.	5	30	7	Even	0 15	26	6	49
2	g	Some high Winds.	5	31	7	0 36	0 36	reins	7	18
3	A	15th S.p. Trin. Dog-days end.	5	33	7	1 17	1 59	20	7	41
4	b	Sup. C. Newport.	5	34	7	2 0	2 22	secrets	8	16
5	c	Sup. C. Hartf. Inf. C. G. Barrin	5	35	7	2 45	3 7	15	8	52
6	d	Thunder and Wind.	5	37	7	5 33	3 55	27	9	31
7	e	Sun fast of Clock, 2 m. ☉ Ap.	5	39	7	4 19	4 42	thighs	10	15
8	f	Nativity B. V. M.	5	40	7	5 8	5 33	22	11	4
9	g	Warm for September.	5	41	7	5 58	6 22	knees	Morn	
10	A	16th Sun. past Trinity.	5	42	7	6 45	7 7	16	0	4
11	b	Some Thunder	5	43	7	7 34	8 0	28	1	0
12	c	Inf. C. Portfm. & Concord.	5	44	7	8 24	8 48	legs	2	7
13	d	Commencement N. Haven.	5	45	7	9 9	9 30	23	3	10
14	e	with Rain.	5	47	7	9 55	10 19	feet	4	10
15	f	Sun fast of Clock, 5 m.	5	49	7	10 43	11 7	21	M ris.	
16	g	Twilight begins, 4 h. 15 m.	5	51	7	11 31	11 54	head	6	16
17	A	17th Sun. past Trinity.	5	53	7	0 40	1 3	19	6	48
18	b	Sup. C. Providence.	5	54	7	1 30	1 55	neck	7	21
19	c	Sup. C. Worcest. & Windham.	5	55	7	2 20	2 47	16	8	0
20	d	This is good	5	56	7	3 15	3 41	arms	8	46
21	e	St. Matthew. * Perigee.	5	58	7	4 8	4 38	15	9	42
22	f	King Geo. III. crowned.	5	59	7	5 8	5 37	29	10	48
23	g	Weather.	6	0	6	6 7	6 35	breast	11	57
24	A	18th Sun. past Trinity.	6	2	6	7 3	7 30	27	Morn	
25	b	Ecc. 0461.	6	4	6	7 57	8 21	heart	1	7
26	c	S.C. Spring. I.C. Newb. Barnf.	6	5	6	8 45	9 9	24	2	21
27	d	En. C. N. Lond. & Litchf. (Pow)	6	6	6	9 33	9 52	belly	3	27
28	e	Some great fogs.	6	8	6	10 11	10 35	20	4	33
29	f	St. Michael. ends with	6	10	6	11 2	11 26	reins	M sets	
30	g	St. Jerom. Rain.	6	12	6	11 51	Morn	16	5	57

OCTOBER begins on Sunday, hath XXXI Days.

In the void waite as in the city full;  
And where HE vital breathes, there must be joy.  
When even at last the solemn hour shall come,  
And wing thy mystic flight to future worlds.

First Quarter, Saturday 7 Day, 6 h. Afternoon.

Full Moon, Sunday 15 Day 4 h. 48 m. Morning.

Last Quarter, Saturday 21 Day, 9 h. Afternoon.

New Moon, Sunday 29 Day, 9 h. 16 m. Morning.

D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.			High Water				Moon's place.	M ris & set	
			H	M	H	Morn	Even				H	M
1	A	19th Sun, past Trinity.	6	13	6	0	11	0	33	29	6	27
2	b	Sup. C. South Kingston.	6	15	6	0	35	1	17	secrets	7	0
3	c	Inf. C. Bost. Plym. & Nantuck.	6	16	6	1	58	2	0	23	7	57
4	d	● Apogee. Fair	6	17	6	2	24	2	48	thighs	8	21
5	e	and cool	6	19	6	3	13	3	37	17	9	7
6	f	Sun fast of Clock, 12 m.	6	21	6	4	0	4	22	29	10	2
7	g	Rain with	6	23	6	4	48	5	13	knees	11	0
8	A	20th Sun past Trinity.	6	24	6	5	38	6	3	24	12	0
9	b	Sup. C. Bristol. high Winds.	6	25	6	6	28	6	52	legs	Morn	
10	c	Sup. C. Taunt. Inf. C. Biddef.	6	26	6	7	17	7	41	19	1	4
11	d	Some pleasant	6	27	6	8	3	8	25	feet	2	7
12	e	7's rise, 6 h. 42 m.	6	28	6	8	48	9	11	15	3	12
13	f	Ecc, 052	6	29	6	9	32	9	52	28	4	19
14	g	agreeable Weather.	6	30	6	10	19	10	45	head	5	23
15	A	21st Sun past Trinity	6	31	6	11	10	11	35	27	M ris	
16	b	Sup. C. East Greenwich.	6	32	6	0	25	0	52	neck	6	10
17	c	Inf. C. Falmouth.	6	33	6	1	20	1	49	26	6	55
18	d	St. Luke Evan. ● Perigee	6	35	6	2	18	2	46	arms	7	48
19	e	(Hardwick Fair.	6	37	6	3	15	3	43	25	8	52
20	f	Sun fast of Clock, 15 m.	6	38	6	4	12	4	39	breast	9	56
21	g	Fair and perhaps	6	39	6	5	7	5	33	23	11	3
22	A	22d Sun past Trinity.	6	41	6	6	0	6	24	heart	Morn	
23	b	a Frost.	6	43	6	6	49	7	14	20	0	1
24	c	Sup. C. Cambr. Inf. C. Tisbury	6	44	6	7	40	8	4	belly	1	22
25	d	George III. began to reign.	6	45	6	8	27	8	48	18	2	34
26	e	A storm at this time.	6	46	6	9	9	9	29	reins	3	42
27	f	Twilight ends, 6 h. 50 m.	6	47	6	9	50	10	12	12	4	40
28	g	St. Simon and Jude.	6	48	6	10	32	10	55	25	5	39
29	A	23d Sun. past Trinity.	6	50	6	11	18	11	40	secrets	M set.	
30	b	Fins	6	51	6	Even	0	0	3	19	5	42
31	c	● Apogee. Weather.	6	52	6	0	26	0	49	thighs	6	22



NOVEMBER begins on Wednesday, hath XXX Days.

I cheerful will obey ; there, with new powers,  
Will rising wonders sing : I cannot go  
Where universal love not smiles around,  
Sustaining all yon orbs and all their sons ;  
From seeming evil still educing good,

First Quarter, Monday 6 Day, 2 h. Afternoon.

Full Moon, Monday 13 Day, 3 h. 13 m. Afternoon.

Last Quarter, Monday 20 Day, 8 h. Morning.

New Moon, Tuesday 28 Day, 2 h. 28 m. Morning.

D	M	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.	High Water Morn Even	Moon's place.	M ris. & set.
D	M		H M H	H M H M		H M
1	d	All Saints.	6 54 6	1 13 1 37	14	7 9
2	e	All Souls.	6 55 6	2 1 2 25	26	8 0
3	f	Twilight ends, 6 h. 45 m.	6 56 6	2 48 3 13	knees	8 54
4	g	7 <sup>th</sup> South, 12 h. 53 m.	6 58 6	3 38 4 3	20	9 54
5	A	24th Sun. past Trinity.	6 56 6	4 26 4 49	legs	10 57
6	b	(Powder Plot.	7 0 5	5 12 5 34	14	11 56
7	c	Sup. C. Salem. In. C. Woxceſt.	7 1 5	5 57 6 19	26	Morn
8	d	<i>It may be a light</i> (& Hartford.	7 2 5	6 4 7 7	feet	0 53
9	e	Transit of Mercury. <i>snow</i>	7 4 5	7 29 7 51	24	2 7
10	f	Sun fast of Clock, 16 m. at	7 5 5	8 17 8 42	head	3 15
11	g	St. Martin B. & G. <i>this</i>	7 6 5	9 6 9 30	22	4 20
12	A	25th Sun. past Trinity. <i>time.</i>	7 7 5	9 55 10 19	neck	5 30
13	b	Ecc. 0624. <i>Fair weather.</i>	7 9 5	10 44 11 8	20	M ris.
14	c	Per Inf. C. N. Hampton &	7 10 5	0 4 0 32	arms	5 28
15	d	High Tides. (N. Haven.	7 11 5	1 3 1 33	19	6 27
16	e	<i>Rain and Cold.</i>	7 12 5	2 4 2 33	breast	7 37
17	f	Twilight begins, 5 h. 35 m.	7 13 5	3 3 3 31	18	8 50
18	g	<i>Raw chilly Weather.</i>	7 14 5	4 0 4 21	heart	10 5
19	A	26th Sun. past Trinity.	7 15 5	4 42 5 7	18	11 19
20	b	Inf. C. Newbury-port.	7 16 5	5 37 6 0	belly	Morn
21	c	Inf. C. Taunton & Fairfield.	7 17 5	6 23 6 44	13	0 24
22	d	<i>Looks like</i>	7 18 5	7 5 7 27	26	1 26
23	e	Sun fast of Clock, 13 m.	7 19 5	7 49 8 11	reins	2 30
24	f	<i>Snow these Days.</i>	7 20 5	8 32 8 54	22	3 34
25	g	Ecc. 0651.	7 20 5	9 17 9 39	secrets	4 37
26	A	27th Sun. past Trinity.	7 21 5	10 2 10 23	17	5 41
27	b	<i>Clear with</i>	7 22 5	10 45 11 8	29	6 45
28	c	Inf. C. Charleſt. & Norwich.	7 23 5	11 31 11 54	thighs	M sets
29	d	● Apogee. <i>cool Winds.</i>	7 24 5	Even 0 18	22	5 47
30	e	St. Andrew.	7 25 5	0 42 1 6	knees	6 41

DECEMBER begins on Friday, hath XXXI Days

And better thence again, and better still,  
In infinite progression. But I lose  
Myself in HIM, in LIGHT INEFFABLE!  
Come then, expressive silence, make HIS praise,

First Quarter, Wednesday 6 Day, 7 h. Morning.

Full Moon, Wednesday 13 Day, 1 h. 44 m. Morning.

Last Quarter, Tuesday 19 Day, 8 h. Afternoon.

New Moon, Wednesday 27 Day, 11 h. 15 m. Afternoon.

D	M	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & set.	High Water Morn	Even	Moon's place.	M ris & set
				H M H	H M	H M		H M
1	f		Ecc. 0659.	7 25 5	1 30	1 53	16	7 39
2	g		7*s South, 10 h. 54 m.	7 26 5	2 17	2 42	28	8 38
3	A		Advent Sunday.	7 27 5	3 5	3 28	legs	9 39
4	b		Pretty good Weather.	7 28 5	3 51	4 14	23	10 39
5	c		Inf. C. Barnstable. & Pittsfield.	7 28 5	4 33	4 55	feet	11 41
6	d		A heavy Storm.	7 29 5	5 18	5 40	18	Morn
7	e		Twilight ends, 6 h. 15 m.	7 29 5	6 1	6 21	head	0 45
8	f		Concep. B. V. M. of Snow	7 30 5	6 45	7 9	15	1 47
9	g		or Rain about	7 30 5	7 35	8 0	neck	2 56
10	A		2d Sun. in Advent.	7 31 5	8 26	8 52	14	4 8
11	b		this Time.	7 31 5	9 20	9 47	29	5 22
12	c		Inf. C. Portf. Plym. & Windh.	7 32 5	10 16	10 45	arms	6 35
13	d		Ecc. 06677. Perigee.	7 32 5	11 14	11 42	28	M ris.
14	e		Very high Tides. Clear and	7 33 5	0 41	1 10	breast	6 16
15	f		Sun fast of Clock, 4 m.	7 33 5	1 37	2 3	27	7 30
16	g		cold at this Time.	7 33 5	2 30	2 56	heart	8 42
17	A		3d Sun. in Advent.	7 34 5	3 22	3 47	25	9 55
18	b		Inf. C. Providence.	7 34 5	4 13	4 37	belly	11 7
19	c		Twilight begins, 5 h. 52 m.	7 34 5	5 2	5 22	24	Morn
20	d		A storm with high	7 34 5	5 41	6 1	reins	0 18
21	e		St. Thomas. Winds, clears	7 34 5	6 22	6 43	19	1 18
22	f		Shortest Day.	7 34 5	7 4	7 24	secrets	2 17
23	g		very cold.	7 34 5	7 45	8 8	13	3 17
24	A		4th Sun. in Advent.	7 34 5	8 32	8 55	25	4 10
25	b		Christmas.	7 34 5	9 19	9 39	thighs	5 10
26	c		St. Stephen. Inf. C. Salem.	7 34 5	9 59	10 24	20	6 10
27	d		St. John Evan. Apogee	7 34 5	10 52	11 17	knees	M sets
28	e		Innocents.	7 34 5	11 42	0 5	13	5 19
29	f		Bitter Weather	7 33 5	0 5	8 28	25	6 19
30	g		Sun slow of Clock, 3 m.	7 33 5	0 52	1 15	legs	7 19
31	A		a few Days.	7 33 5	1 36	1 57	19	8 19



An EPHEMERIS, or TABLE of the PLANETS Places, for the 1st, 7th, 13th, 19th, and 25th Days of every Month, for the Year 1769.

Mo.	Days	Place.	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
January.	1	II 40	15	17	4	16	26	
	7	I 17 45	14	18	7	24	♏	
	13	23 55	14	19	9	11	14	
	19	29 59	13	20	12	10	24	
	25	6 5	13	21	14	18	♎	
February.	1	I 13	11	21	17	24	16	
	7	I 19 16	12	22	20	♐	27	
	13	25 19	12	22	23	7	11	
	19	I 1 22	11	22	27	14	17	
	25	7 24	11	23	11	21	25	
March.	1	I 11 24	11	23	2	26	28	
	7	I 17 24	11	23	5	8	28	
	13	23 23	11	23	9	8	23	
	19	29 21	11	23	12	14	18	
	25	5 17	11	22	15	21	15	
April.	1	I 12 11	11	22	19	28	17	
	7	I 18 5	12	22	23	11	21	
	13	23 57	12	21	26	6	27	
	19	29 49	13	20	♑	11	♑	
	25	5 39	13	20	13	15	13	
May.	1	I 11 28	13	19	7	19	20	
	7	I 17 16	14	18	11	19	8	
	13	23 3	14	18	14	18	16	
	19	28 49	15	17	18	18	29	
	25	4 35	16	16	21	18	11	
June.	1	I 11 17	16	15	26	17	26	
	7	I 17 1	17	15	29	15	♑	
	13	22 45	18	15	♒	12	16	
	19	28 28	18	14	7	10	24	
	25	4 19	14	10	8	29		
Mo.	Days	Place.	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
July.	9	55 20	13	14	6	3		
	15	38 21	13	18	9	4		
	21	21 22	14	21	13	2		
	27	5 22	14	25	17	♑		
	2	♒ 49	23	14	29	20	24	
August.	9	31 24	14	17	24	23		
	15	16 25	15	7	♑	26		
	21	2 25	15	11	6	♒		
	26	48 26	16	15	12	14		
	2	17 36	27	16	19	18	25	
September.	9	22 28	17	23	25	17		
	15	12 28	18	29	♒	20		
	21	3 29	19	1	8	1		
	26	55 29	20	5	16	10		
	2	♑ 48	♑	21	9	22	20	
October.	8	42 1	22	13	28	27		
	14	38 1	23	17	17	11		
	20	34 1	25	21	13	14		
	26	32 1	26	25	20	21		
	2	11 32	2	27	29	27	23	
November.	9	32 2	29	11	♑	26		
	15	34 2	♑	8	13	22		
	21	36 2	1	12	20	13		
	27	40 2	3	16	28	10		
	3	♑ 45	2	3	20	11	14	
December.	9	55 2	5	24	13	20		
	15	56 1	7	28	20	29		
	22	2 1	8	♑	27	♑		
	28	9 1	10	7	♑	16		
	4	♑ 16	11	11	12	24		

The Planet VENUS will be Evening Star to the 3d of June, from thence Morning Star to the end of the Year.

# There will be *FIVE ECLIPSES* this year.

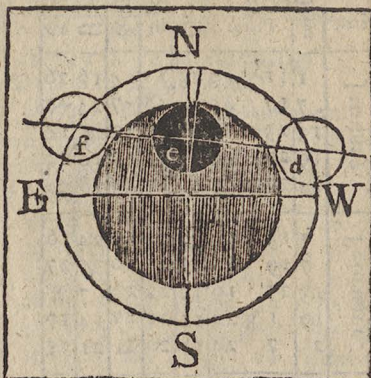
I. Of the *SUN*, January 7th, 9 h. 57 m. in the evening, invisible.

II. Of the *SUN*, June 4th, 3 h. 50 m. in the morning, ends a little before the Sun rises, consequently invisible.

III. Of the *MOON*, June 19th, in the Morning, visible and total by calculation as follows.

	<i>h. m. sec</i>	} <i>Appar. time.</i>
Beginning, - - -	1 46 27	
Begins to be total, - - -	3 18 3	
Middle, - - -	3 31 59	
Begins to emerge, - - -	3 45 55	
End, - - -	5 17 31	
Durat. of tot. darkness, - - -	0 27 52	
Duration of Eclipse, - - -	3 31 4	
Digits eclipsed, - - -	12 21	
Moon's Lat. 23 m. 15 f. N. A.		
The Moon will set eclipsed.		

*In the annexed Type, the circle marked d represents the beginning of the Eclipse, the circle e the middle, and the circle f the end.*

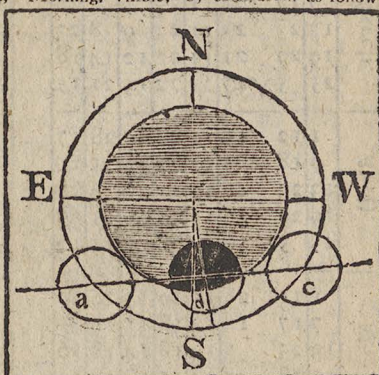


IV. Of the *SUN*, November 28th, at 3 v. 28 m. morning, invisible.

V. Of the *MOON*, December 13th, Morning, visible, by calculation as follows.

	<i>h. m. sec</i>	} <i>Appar. time.</i>
Begins, - - -	0 18 15	
Middle, - - -	1 42 15	
End, - - -	3 6 15	
Duration, - - -	2 48 0	
Digits eclipsed, 8 58		
Moon's Lat. 37 m. 32 sec. S. D.		

*In the annexed Type, the circle marked a represents the beginning of the Eclipse, the circle b the middle, and the circle c the end.*



The following places bear from Rhode island light-house, which stands on Beaver-tail.

Eastmost part of Block island, SSW, a half W

Northernmost part of ditto, S W by S, a half W

Point Judith, SW by S, 3-4th W

South end of Whale rock, W by S

North end of ditto, W by S 1-4th W

West part of Dutch island, N a half E

Kettle bottom rock, NE a half E

Easternmost Dumplin, NE, by E

Fort, NE by E a half E

West part of Brinton's point, NE by E a half E

Dyres anchoring places, NE by E

Watch-house on Castle-hill, ENE 1-4th E

Southernmost part of Rhode-island adjoining Brinton's Reef, E 3-4th S

The Seal-rock that appears above the water, a small distance eastward from Brinton's Reef, E by S

Most Southern part of Brinton's Reef, ESE, 1-4th E



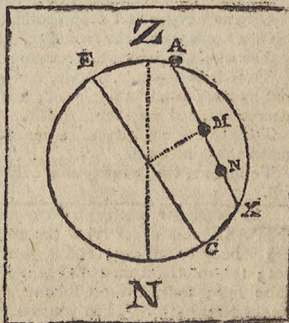
THE Transits of the inferior planets (Venus and Mercury) over the Sun's disk, according to the learned in astronomy, were unknown to the ancients. The first (that we have any account of) who thought of these phenomena, was the learned Kepler, who flourished about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He declared in some of his writings, that no such thing could happen of Venus in all that century, nor till the year 1761: but in this that great man was mistaken. Mr. Jeremiah Harrox, an English astronomer, and of a remarkable genius, after he had corrected Kepler's Rudolphine Tables, predicted a transit of Venus to happen on the 24th of November 1639, O. S. which he had the satisfaction of seeing verified by observation. The day arrived, and he waited with a great deal of impatience, at length saw Venus enter the Sun's disk at a quarter after three in the afternoon; but how near this observation agreed with his calculation, we have no account of. This was the first person that ever saw Venus on the Sun.

About the beginning of the 17th century, lived that prince of astronomers, Dr. EDMUND HALLEY, who was of a genius and penetration not to be described in few words. He thought these transits not unworthy his notice, neither was he long in discovering what use to make of them: he sufficiently demonstrated that by two observations made of Venus on the Sun's disk, at two remote parts of the world, at one and the same moment of time, the parallax of the Sun, and from thence the Sun's distance from the earth, may be discovered within the five hundredth part of the whole. A problem this, that has hitherto puzzled the wits of the astronomers of all nations. He pointed out the transit that happened on the sixth of June 1761 as a convenient one for this important observation; and recommended it in the strongest terms, not to let slip this opportunity of making so grand a discovery. Accordingly his late Majesty King George II. (who ever pleased with the promotion of arts and sciences) ordered and provided for able mathematicians to be sent into *Asia* and *Africa*, and at the same time all necessary preparations to be made at his royal observatory at Greenwich, in order to obtain as accurate an observation as possible of the expected transit.

AMERICA, at the same time, was not unthoughtful of the prize in view. The Massachusetts, (emulated by a noble zeal for polite knowledge) by order of their General Court, sent an eminent mathematician to St. John's, in Newfoundland, to make observations of Venus on the sun; this being the nearest place to Boston, (according to a calculation he had made beforehand) at which a proper observation could be made. This gentleman was not disappointed, for on the Morning of the sixth of June, according to his expectation, he saw the sun rise with Venus on its disk. I am not going to relate the observation, but sure I am it was a most agreeable sight. This observation at Newfoundland, perhaps was performed with as great accuracy as any in Europe.

We are now come down to the present year 1769, which will be attended with another transit of Venus, June the third. This will be conspicuous all over North America, if the Air should happen to be clear. At Boston it will be according to calculation, as follows.

	<i>h. m. sec</i>	
Venus will begin to enter the		} Apparent time.
Sun's disk, at	2 37 0	
Her centre enters,	2 46 21	
Wholly within,	2 55 54	
Middle, or nearest distance of		
their centers,	5 54 56	
Venus begins to pass off	8 53 58	
Her center passes off,	9 3 31	
External contact, or quits the Sun	9 12 52	
Duration of the transit,	6 35 52	
Nearest distance of their centers at the middle		
of the transit,	9 m. 39 sec. North.	
Semidiameter of the Sun,	15 51	
Ditto of Venus,	30 sec.	
Proportion of their diameters, as 1 to 32, nearly		

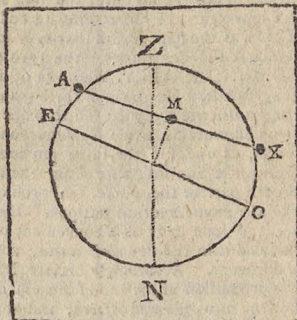


In the figure, the circle Z, E, N, c, x, A, is the Sun's disk; the diameter Z, N,

vertical passing through his center; E, c, the great orb of the Earth; A, x, the orb of Venus; Venus will enter on the Sun at A, at the middle of the transit will be out M, at Sun set at N, and quits the Sun at x, so that the Sun will set with Venus on his disk. At the middle of the Transit, I computed the parallax in latitude and longitude of Venus, on a supposition that the mean horizontal parallax of the Sun is 40 1-half seconds, though some have supposed it more, and some less. If the air should be clear, Venus may be seen through a common piece of window glass, smoked with a candle.

On November the 9th, Mercury will transit the Sun's disk; but as this will not be so convenient for the afore-mentioned discovery, as that of Venus, I shall say no more than that Mercury will

	<i>h. m. sec</i>	} Apparent Time.
Begin to touch the Sun,	2 53 23	
His center enters	2 54 31	
Wholly within,	2 55 39	
Middle,	5 22 25	
Internal contact,	7 49 11	
His center passes off,	7 50 19	}
Extern. contact, or quits the Sun,	7 51 27	
Duration of the Transit,	4 58 4	
Nearst distance of their centres at the middle of the Transit,	7 m. 26 sec.	



This figure is to be understood the same as that for the Transit of Venus. The Sun will set with Mercury on his disk.

### Vulgar Notes for the Year 1759.

Dominical letter,	A	Number of Direction,	5
Golden Number,	3	Roman Indiction,	2
Cycle of the Sun,	14	Dionysian Period,	98
Epaet,	22	Julian Period,	6482

**T**AKE fait of steel one ounce; powder of fenna, jallap-root, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce; beaten ginger half an ounce; of chymical oil of cloves twelve drops; syrup of orange-peel as much as will bring it to the consistence of an electuary.

I have always found this medicine very serviceable to infants and adults.

To infants for an habitual *costiveness*, the very worst circumstance they can be under.

To infants, for the whooping-cough,---and for convulsion-fits,---and also to be taken occasionally while they are breeding teeth.

To both infants and adults---for worms, grubs, and ascarides;

Or where there is a dropsical habit;

Or a tendency to the jaundice.

Yet would I principally recommend the use of it to the other sex.

To such as are pale, sickly, and wan-complexioned; have pain at their stomach, and by intervals, in their head; are short breathed when they go up stairs; long after trash, and are listless to stir.

To take the quantity of a nutmeg, night and morning fasting, for a month, guarding against cold.

To infants, the quantity of a coffee-berry.---To young children, a small knife point full.

E. WATKINSON.

*A recipe for making a rich pleasant wine. By a Physician of Maryland.*

**T**AKE new cyder from the press; mix with it so much honey, until it will buoy up an egg; boil it gently for a quarter of an hour, but not in an iron pot; take of the scum as fast as it rises; let it cool; then barrel it in a vessel not quite full; and in March following bottle it off. It will be ripe in a month or six weeks afterwards. Then you will find a rich vinous liquor, as strong as Madeira wine, and very pleasant. Honey may be a fine ingredient to assist, and to render palatable new, crabbed, hard, austere cyder.



# DISTANCES of the principal Towns on the Continent from BOSTON, with the intermediate miles.

## (I) To Plymouth and Cape Cod.

### TAVERNS. TOWNS. Miles.

Robertson	Dorchester	6	6
Badcock or Vose,	Milton	1	7
Brackett,	Braintree	3	10
Whitmarsh,	Weymouth	7	17
Cushing,	Hingham	3	20
Jacobs,	Hanover	4	24
Hall,	Pembroke	6	30
Loudon,	Duxbury	3	33
Brewster or Little,	Kingston	5	38
Howland, Bartler and Folter,	Plymouth	4	42
Cornish,	Ditto	7	49
Ellis,	Ditto	5	54
Newcomb or Fessenden,	Sandwich	7	61
Chipman,	Barnstable	7	68
How or Crocker,	Ditto	4	72
Beare,	Yarmouth	4	76
Thacher,	Harwich	9	85
Merrick,	Esstham	7	92
Higgins,	Ditto	5	97
Smith,	Wellsfleet	5	102
Collins,	Truro	5	107
Avery,	Ditto	5	112
Nicholson or Conant,	Province- town	8	120

## (II) Upper Road to Hartford and New Haven.

Saltmarsh,	Watertown	9	9
Woodburn,	Waltham	1	10
Cutting or Smith,	Ditto	1	11
Baldwin,	Ditto	4	15
Brayant,	Wilton	4	19
How,	Sudbury	8	27
Williams,	Malboro'	4	31
Martins,	Northboro'	5	36
Cushing,	Shrewsbury	5	41
Furnas,	Ditto	1	42
Curtis,	Worcester	2	44
Brown,	Worcester	3	47
Stearns or Ward,	Ditto	1	48
Jones,	Ditto	2	50
Serjeant,	Leicester	2	52
Lynds,	Ditto	2	54
Whittemore,	Spencer	3	57
Willcott,	Brookfield	5	62
Backminster,	Ditto	4	66
Stone,	Western	5	71
Scot,	Palmer	9	80
Glover,	Wilbraham	4	84
Parsons,	Springfield Plains	4	88
Bliss,	Springfield	5	93
Colton,	L. Meadow	4	97
Kibby,	Enfield	5	102

Estworth,	Windfor	9	111
Bissell,	Ditto	2	113
Benjamin,	E. Hartford	7	120
Bull or Butler,	Hartford	1	121
Killerno: Stilman	Weatherf- field	3	124
Shayler,	Middleton	11	135
Camp,	Durham	6	141
Doolittle or Cook	Wallings- ford	8	149
Mansfield,	North-haven	5	154
Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	8	162

## (III) Middle Road to Hartford and New-Haven.

Ames or Gay	Dedham	11	11
Ellis	Ditto	3	14
Clarke,	Medfield	6	20
Morse,	Medway	4	24
Carke,	Ditto	2	26
Hill,	Holliston	3	29
Amadon,	Mendon	7	36
Keith,	Ditto	1	37
Wood,	Uxbridge	6	43
Hill,	Douglafs	4	47
Killinge,	Parker	3	50
Jacobs,	Thomson	5	55
Convers,	Ditto	5	60
Grosvenor,	Pomfret	6	66
Sessions,	Ditto	4	70
Homes,	Ashford	4	74
Uitley,	Ditto	2	76
Clarke,	Ditto	3	79
Fay,	Ditto	3	82
Waterman	Mansfield	4	86
Kimball,	Coventry	8	94
Pickin,	E. Hartford	7	101
Benjamin	Ditto	10	111
Butler or Bul,	Hartford	1	112
Killern,	Weatherf- field	3	115
Beckley,	Gr. Swamp	7	122
Hinsdale,	Kensington	3	125
Robinson,	Meriden	6	131
Johnston,	Walings- ford	7	138
Mansfield,	North-haven	5	143
Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	8	151

## (IV) Lower road to New London and New Haven.

Aines or Gay,	Dedham	11	11
Dean,	Ditto	2	13
Robbins,	Walpole	7	20
Harris,	Ditto	2	22
Mann,	Wrentham	6	28
Maxcey,	Attleboro'	5	33
Stearns,	Ditto	4	37

Olney,	Providence	9	46
Carew	Ditto	1	47
Randall,	Patuxet	5	52
Pierce,	Greenwich	1	62
Gardner,	N. Kingsto.	1	73
J. Cafe, Esq;	Tower-Hill	1	77
Hawkins,	S. Kingsto.	1	81
Champlain,	Charlestown	1	91
Bleavin,	Westerly	6	97
Thomson,	Ditto	1	99
Russel,	Stonington	7	106
Jeffries,	Grotonferry	11	117
Deihon or Palmes,	New London	11	118
Prentiss,	Ditto	4	122
Waterman,	Rope-ferry	1	123
Miller,	Lime	5	128
Merrow,	Ditto	5	133
Whittlesey,	Saybrook-ferry	2	135
Shipman,	Saybrook	2	137
Leigh,	Ditto	5	142
Merril,	Killingsworth	5	147
Ward or Stone,	Guildford	10	157
Baldwin,	Brandford	11	168
Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	9	177

(V) Road to New York.

Kilby or Bears,	N.Hav.(III)	1	151
Laws or Mallet,	Millford	6	157
Bryant,	Ditto	4	161
Benjamin or Olcott,	Stratford	4	165
Taylor,	Fairfield	7	172
Kechum,	Norwalk	12	184
Quintard,	Ditto	2	186
Youngs,	Stamford	5	191
Fitch,	Ditto	3	194
Marvell,	Rye	10	204
Sutton,	Marrineck	7	211
Bailey,	New Rochel	3	214
Butler,	East Chester	4	218
Stout,	New-York	21	239

(VI) Road to Newport and Towerhill.

Stearns, (No.IV.) Attleboro'	37	37
Dagget, Rehoboth	8	46
Hunt, Ditto	4	49
Lord or Turner, Bristol	8	57
Pierce, Ferry-house	2	59
Turner, Portsmouth	3	62
Nicholls, Newport	9	71
Ferry and Conanicut Island	4	75
Martin, Narraganset ferry	3	78
J. Cafe, Esq. Tower-Hill	4	82

(VII) To Rhode-Island by Taunton.

Over the Bridge	(No. X.)	37	16
Erinck	Perkeley	4	56
Strange	Freetown	5	57
Brightman	Fall River	10	63
Howland's-ferry		4	74
Newport		11	114

(VIII) Road to Norwich & N. London		
Stearns, (No.IV.) Attleboro'	37	37
Olney, Providence	9	46
Fiske, Johnson	8	54
Angel, Scituate	4	58
Cook, Ditto	6	64
Knox, Coventry	4	68
Smith, Volentown	4	72
Eaton, Plainfield	4	76
Burnham, Newent	8	84
Leffingwell or Peck Norwich	7	91
Houghton, Ditto	7	98
Coit, New London	7	105

(IX) Road to Norwich and New London by Worcester.

Stearns, (No.II.)	Worcester	48	48
Cutler,	Oxford	11	59
Bellows,	Ditto	1	60
Carter,	Dudley	6	66
Green,	Woodstock	8	74
Grosvenor,	Pomfret	4	78
Abbot,	Mortlake or Brooklin	7	85
Cleveland,	Canterbury	4	89
Backus,	Ditto	3	92
Burnham,	Newent	5	97
Leffingwell, Peck, or Lathrop,	Norwich	7	104
Houghton,	Half-way House	7	111
Coit,	New London	7	118

(X) Road to Taunton & Swanzezy.

Kent,	Dorchester	4	4
Badcock or Vose	Milton	3	7
Bent,	Ditto	3	10
Doty,	Stoughton	2	12
May,	Ditto	3	15
Noyes,	Ditto	4	19
Haward,	Easton	8	27
Godfrey,	Horton	2	29
McWhorter,	Taunton	8	37
Whitmarsh,	Dighton	6	43
Freebairn,	Swanzy	4	47

(XI) Road to Deerfield.

Woodburn.	Waltham	10	10
Park,	Lincoln	6	16
Gates,	Stow	9	25
Richardson.	Bolton	8	33
Lock,	Lancaster	3	36
Geary,	Ditto	7	43
Holden,	Westminster	6	49
Church,	Templeton	9	58
Baker,	Ditto	5	63
Winslow,	Petersham	3	66
Cooke.	New Salem	9	75
Montague	Sunderland	9	84
Root,	Montague	4	88
Hoit,	Deerfield	5	93



## (XII) Another Road to Deerfield.

Woodburn,	Waltham	10	10
Baldwin,	Wenton	5	15
Bryant,	Sudbury	4	19
Howe,	Marlboro'	8	27
Williams,	Ditto	4	31
Martin,	Northboro'	5	36
Cushing,	Shrewsbury	5	41
Furnass,	Ditto	1	42
Child,	Holden	3	47
Davies,	Ditto	4	51
Parker,	Rutland	5	56
Craige,	Oakham	6	62
Stone,	Rutland District	4	66
Winslow,	Petersham	6	72
Cooke,	New Salem	9	81
Crocker,	Shutesbury	5	86
Warner,	Amherst	5	91
Hubbard,	Sunderland	5	96
Billings,	Ditto	3	99
French,	Deerfield	1	100
Hoit.	Deerfield	6	106

## (XV.) To Albany and Crown-Point

Bliss, (No. 11.	Springfield	93	93
Over the River to	Ely's	2	95
Clap,	Westfield	7	102
Shepherd,	Ditto	3	105
Pease,	Blandford	6	111
Rowley,	Ditto	6	117
Whipple	Green wood	4	121
Chadwick,	Tyringham	7	128
Davis,	Ditto	3	131
Court-house,	G. Barington	5	136
Love-joy,	Ditto	10	146
Rays,	Ditto	3	149
Vanals,	Stonehouse	4	153
Quakenbushe,	Ditto	2	155
Fitch,	Kenderhook	8	163
Albany Ferry,	Ditto	12	175
Half-moon		8	183
Still-water,		11	194
Saratoga,		13	207
Lake-George,		12	219
Ticonderoga,		28	247
Crown-point.		46	293
		15	308

## (XIII) Upper Road to Portsmouth

Jones,	Medford	5	5
Fowle or Wyman,	Woburn	5	10
Wyman,	Wilmington	3	13
Gowen,	Ditto	4	17
Abbott	Andover	6	23
Braggs,	Ditto	3	26
Chandler,	Brandford	6	32
Moors,	Haverhill	1	33
Herriman,	Plastow	3	36
Blighs,	Ditto	1	37
Lowell or Abbot,	Kingston plains	8	45
Folsom or Gilman,	Exeter	6	51
Chace,	Stratham	4	55
Wiggin	Ditto	3	58
Folsom or Clarke,	Greenland	3	61
Fofs, Stoodly, or			
Stavers,	Portsmouth	5	66

## (XVI.) Another Road to Albany,

Wilcott,	Brookfield	62	62
Buckminster,	Ditto	3	65
Cutler,	Ditto	3	68
Downing,	Ware	6	74
Rogers,	Ditto	2	76
How,	Belcher-town	5	81
Dwight,	Ditto	3	84
Graves,	Ditto	4	88
Smith,	Amherst	4	92
Kellog,	Hadley	4	96
Lyman,	Northampton	2	98
Tupper	Chesterfield	14	112
Miller,	Sandisfield	7	119
Marks,	Ditto	6	125
Gutridge,	Pittsfield	9	134
Hubbard,	Ditto	4	138
	Albany-ferry,	25	162

## (XIV) Road to No. Four or Charlestown, Montreal, or Quebec.

Winslow, (No 14.)	Petersham	72	72
Morton,	Athol	6	73
Evans,	Warwick	9	87
Grout,	Winchester	11	98
Wyman,	Keen	14	112
Butterfield,	West or land	11	123
Phelps,	Walpole	9	122
Walker, Hastings,	Charlestown or No. Four	10	142
Crown-point.		78	220
St. John's,		120	340
Montreal,		21	361
Quebec,		170	531

## (XVII.) Road to No. Four or Charlestown over Charlestown Ferry.

Winthrop,	Cambridge	7	7
Fisk,	Lexington	6	13
Haywood,	Concord	6	19
White,	Acton	5	24
Gilbert,	Littleton	5	29
Pierce,	Groton	8	37
Saxwell,	Shirley	4	41
Hutchins,	Lunenburg	5	46
Cowdin,	Fitchburg	4	50
Foster,	Ashburnham	8	58
Stimson,	Winchendon	4	62
Darling,	Ditto	6	68
Deed,	Moandinock	8	76
Tiffany,	Swanzy	4	80

Hammond,	Swansey	5	85
Wyman,	Keene	6	91
Bellows,	Walpole	4	105
Phelps,	Ditto	3	108
Hastings, Walker,	Charlestown	11	119

(XVIII.) Road to the Eastward over  
Charlestown-ferry.

Jones,	Medford	5	5
Newhall,	Malden	2	7
Martin,	Lynn	4	11
Symonds,	Danvers	6	17
Goodhue, Adams,	Salem	2	19
Waters,	Beverly	1	20
Porter	Wenham	6	26
Smith, Tradewell,	Upswich	6	32
Hunt,	Rowley	3	35
Pierce,	Newbury	7	42
	old Town		
Davenport, Choate,	Newbury	1	43
	Port		
Knowlton,	Salisbury	5	43
Davidson, Sanborn,	Hampton	3	51
	Falls		
Lever,	Hampton	2	53
Lovet,	North-Hill	3	56
Fulcom or Clark	Greenland	4	60
Stavers, Foss, or	Portsmouth	5	65
Stoodley,			
Ingraham.	Old York	9	74
Clark,	Ditto	4	78
Ring,	Wells	6	84
Littlefield,	Ditto	3	87
Jeffers,	Ditto	4	91
Kimball,	Kennysbunk	5	96
Paterfon,	Arundell	2	98
Ladd or Allen,	Saco	6	104
Millikin,	Scarborough	7	111
Marsh,	Ditto	4	115

Skillen,	Falmouth	3	118
Toms,	Ditto	3	121
Backnam,	New Casco	7	128
Loring,	N. Yarmouth	6	134
Mitchell,	Ditto	2	136
Coffin,	Ditto	6	142
Ross,	Brunswick	10	152
Thomson,	Ditto	4	156
Springer,	George Tn	8	164
Harden-ferry,	Woolwich	1	165
Read,	Ditto	4	169
Lovejoy,	Pownalboro	6	175
Goodwin,	Court house	2	177
Smith,	Cobeseconce	8	185
Fort Western,		6	191
Fort Halifax,		18	209
Norridge Walk,		17	236
Great Carrying Place		30	266
Quebec,			

(XIX.) A shorter Road from Coffin's  
at North Yarmouth, to Lovejoy's  
at Pownalborough.

Coffin,	North Yar- mouth	142	142
Stone,	Brunswick	10	152
	Falls		
Wilson,	Ferry	1	153
Read,	Topsham	6	159
By Water to Lovejoys,		10	169

(XX.) Road to the Mineral Spring.

Willcott, (No. II)	Brookfield	62	62
Old,	Ditto	3	65
Warrener,	Erimfield	7	72
Fisk,	Ditto	4	76
Colburn	Stafford	4	80
Phelps,	Ditto	4	84
Orcut	Min. Spring	2	86

(XXI.) Road to Philadelphia and South Carolina.

New York (No V)	239	Brandyun	13	Danzy's	35	Wilmington at	
Newark	8	Newcastle	6	Williamsburg	28	Cape Fear	23
Elizabeth-town	7	Witherspoon's	20	Smithfield	26	Brunswick	25
Woodbridge	12	Hammer's	31	Suffolk	22	Lockwood's Folly	18
Brunswick	11	Queenstown	17	Mount Folly	20	Boundary house	26
Princetown	10	Annapolis	26	Edenton	33	Lewis Long Bay	17
Trentown	14	Upper Marlboro's	22	Mackay's	12	Pine's	12
Briftol	19	Piscataway	16	Walker's	25	George-town	32
Frankford	3	Port Tobacco	16	Bahtown-ferry	23	S. Br. Santee riv.	14
Philadelphia	5	Moses's Ferry	24	Newbern	30	Willie's	14
Darby	7	Leedstown	16	New River Ferry	34	Philip's	20
Chester	9	Hob's Hofs	17	Dudley's Ferry	24	Charlestown	12

(XXII.) Road to Albany and Quebec, by New-York.

New-York (No V)	239	Poughkeepie	14	Half-way house	10	Crown Point Ft.	15
King's Bridge	15	Staatsborough	11	Albany	10	E. end Lake Champ.	120
Concklin's	12	Rynbeck (Tatter)	6	Saratoga	36	Le Prair,	15
Croton's River	12	Schermerhorn's	10	Port Edward	14	Montreal	6
Peekskill	10	King's Bridge	6	Lake George	14	Trois Rivieres	90
Rogers's	9	Claverack	12	Ticonderoga	44	Quebec	80
Fishkill's	11	Kenderhook	14				



*An easy and natural Method of curing most Diseases, extracted from some of the best Authors.*

*St. Anthony's Fire.* Drink just so much Sea-water as does not vomit or purge, every morning for seven days.

*The Apoplexy.* To prevent, use the cold bath, and drink only water.

*The Asthma.* Take a pint of cold water every night, as you lie down in bed.

*To cure Baldness.* Rub the part morning and evening, with onions, 'till it is red; and rub it afterwards with honey.

*Bleeding at the Nose. (to prevent)* Drink whey largely every morning, and eat raisins much.

To cure it, apply to the neck behind and on each side, a cloth dipt in cold water.

*Bleeding of a Wound.* Spread the ashes of a linen cloth thick on another linen cloth, and apply it.

*Spitting Blood.* Take four spoonfuls of juice of nettles every morning; and a large cup of decoction of nettles at night, for a week:

*Boils.* Apply a little venice turpentine.

*Hard Breasts.* Apply turnips roasted 'till soft, then masht, mixt with a little oil of roses. Change this twice a day, keeping the breast very warm with flannel.

*Sore breasts and swelled.* Boil a handful of camomile and as much mallows in milk and water. Foment with it between two flannels as hot as can be borne every twelve hours. It also dissolves any knob or swelling in any part.

*A Bruise.* Immediately apply treacle spread on brown paper:

*To prevent swelling from a Bruise.* Immediately apply a cloth, five or six times doubled, dipt in cold water, and new dipt when it grows warm.

*To cure a swelling from a bruise.* Foment it half an hour, morning and evening, with cloths dipt in water, as hot as you can bear.

*A Burn or Scald.* Immediately plunge the part into cold water. Keep it in an hour, if not well before.

If the part cannot be dipt, apply a cloth four times doubled, dipt in cold water; changing it when it grows warm.

*A Cancer in the Breast.* Of thirteen years was cured by frequently applying Red poppy-water, Plantane and Rose-water, mixt with honey of roses. Afterwards the waters used alone perfected the cure.

If it be not broke, apply a piece of sheet-lead beat very thin, and pricked full of pin-holes for days or weeks, to the whole breast. Purges should be added every third or fourth day.

Or a poultis of wild parsnip flowers, leaves and stalks, changing it morning and evening.

Or live three months on apples and apple-water.

*A Cancer in any other Part.* Make a plaister of roch-alum, vinegar and honey, equal quantities, with wheat-flour. Change it every twelve hours. It often cures in three or four days.

*Chilblains.* Apply Salt and onions pounded together.

*Chin-cough or Hooping-cough.* Rub the feet thoroughly with hogs-lard, before the fire, at going to bed, and keep the child warm therein,

Or rub the back at lying down with old rum. It seldom fails.

*Chopt hands.* Wash with soft soap mixt with red sand.

*Chopt Lips.* Apply a little sal prunellæ.

*A Cold.* Drink a pint of cold water, lying down in bed.

*A cold in the head.* Pare very thin the yellow rind of an orange. Roll it up inside out, and thrust a roll into each nostril.

*The Cholick (in the Fit)* Drink a pint of cold water.

*A bilious Cholick.* Give a spoonful of sweet oil every hour. This has cured one judged to be at the pint of death.

N. B. This is generally attended with vomiting, a greenish or a frothy matter, with feverish heat, violent thirst, a bitter taste in the mouth, and little and high-coloured urine.

*An habitual Cholick.* Wear a thin soft flannel on the part.

*An Hyderick Cholic.* Take twenty drops of Laudanum, in any proper clyster, which thus injected give instant ease.

*Chops in Womens Nipples.* Fomentation of warm fresh milk.

*To prevent the ill effects of cold.* The moment a person gets into an house, with his hands or feet quite chilled, let him put them into a vessel of water, as cold as can be got, and hold them there, till they begin to glow. This they will do in a minute or two. This method likewise effectually prevents chilblains.

*A Consumption.* A beginning consumption was cured by drinking decoction of guaiacum morning and evening for fifteen days (without sweating) with a light diet.

Cold bathing has cured many deep consumptions.

Or live on raisins and bread, and drink only decoction of barley and liquorice.

In the last stage, suck an healthy woman daily.

*Convulsions in Children.* Blister the nape of the neck.

*Corns (to prevent)* Wash the feet often in cold water.

*Corns (to cure)* Boil the juice of radishes, till it is thick enough to spread as a plaister. Shift it as it grows dry.

*Collivency.* Rise early every morning.

Or breakfast twice a week, or oftner, on water gruel with currants.

*A Cough* Every Cough is a dry Cough at first. As long as it continues so, it may be cured by chewing immediately after you cough, the quantity of a pepper corn of Peruvian-bark. Swallow your spittle as long as it is bitter, and then spit out the wood. If you cough again, do this again. It very seldom fails to cure any dry cough. I earnestly advise every one who has any regard for his health to try this within 24 hours, after he first perceives a cough.

*A consumptive Cough,* To stop it for a time, at lying down, keep a little stick liquorice shaved like horse-radish, between the cheek and the gums. I believe this never fails.

*An inveterate Cough.* Use the cold bath. It seldom fails.

*A Tickling Cough.* Keep a piece of barley-sugar or sugar-candy constantly in the mouth.

*The Cramp (to prevent)* Tie your garter smooth and tight under your knee at going to bed.

*The Cramp (to cure)* Stretch out the limb immediately.

*Deafness.* Be electrified thro' the ear.

*Deafness with head-ach, and buzzing in the head.* Peel a clove of garlick; dip it in honey, and put into your ear at night with a little black wool. Lie with that ear uppermost. Put the same in the other ear the next night. Do this, if need be, eight or ten days.

*The Dropsy.* Use the cold bath daily, after purging.

Or, eat a crust of bread every morning fasting.

*Drowned.* Rub the trunk of the body all over with salt. It frequently recovers them that seem dead.

*The Ear-ach.* To be electrified.

*Clouds flying before the eye.* Take a dram of powder'd betony every morning.

*Dull Sight.* Drop in two or three drops of juice of rotten apples often.

*The falling Sickness.* Take half a spoonful of Valerian root powdered. It often cures in twice taking.

*A Flux.* Boil the fat of a breast of mutton in a quart of water for an hour. Drink the broth as soon as you can conveniently. This will cure the most inveterate flux.

*A bloody Flux.* Take a large apple, and at the top pick out all the core, and fill up the place with a piece of honey-comb (the honey being strained out) roast the apple in embers, and eat it, and this will stop the flux immediately.

*To prevent (or stop a beginning) Gangrene.* Foment continually with vinegar, in which drops of iron has been boiled.

*To kill Animalcula that cause the gums to waste away from the teeth,* Gargle twice a day with salt and water.

*To make the hair grow.* Wash the bald part with a decoction of boxwood.

*The Head-ach.* To be electrified.

*A chronical Head-ach.* Keep your feet in warm-water, a quarter of an hour before you go to bed, for two or three weeks.



*Hypochondriac and Hysterical Disorders.* Use cold bathing.

*The Jaundice.* Take a small pill of Castile soap every morning for eight or ten days.

Or half a pint of strong decoction of Nettles.

*To increase Milk.* Drink a pint of water, going to bed.

*The Piles (to prevent)* Wash the parts often with cold water.

*The Piles (to cure)* Apply a tobacco-leaf steeped in water twenty-four hours.

*The inward Piles.* Drink largely of treacle and water.

*Violent bleeding Piles.* Lightly boil juice of Nettles, with a little sugar. Take two ounces. It seldom needs repeating.

*The Pleurisy.* Take a decoction of nettles, and apply the herb hot, as a poultice.

*The Quinsy.* Swallow slowly white rose-water, mixt with syrup of mulberries.

*The Rheumatism.* Use the cold bath, with rubbing and sweating.

*A Rupture.* Foment with hot Aqua-vitæ for two hours.

*A Sciatica.* Is certainly cured by a purge taken in a few hours after it begins.

*The Scurvy.* Live on turnips for a month.

*The Shingles.* Drink sea-water every morning for a week; towards the close bathe also.

*Sickness in the Morning.* Eat nothing after six in the evening,

*A Sore Throat.* Take a pint of cold water lying down in bed,

*A Sprain.* Hold the part in very cold water for two hours.

*A Stitch in the Side.* Apply treacle spread on a hot toast.

*The Stone, (to prevent)* Eat a crust of dry bread every morning.

*The Stone (to ease or cure)* Boil half a pound of parsnips in a quart of water. Drink a glass of this, morning and evening, and use no other drink all the day. It usually cures in six weeks.

*The Strangury.* Drink largely of decoction of Turnips, sweetned with honey.

*A white Swelling (on the Joints.)* Hold the part half an hour every morning, under the stream that falls from a mill; or under a pump or cock. This cures also any pains in the joints. It seldom fails.

*To soften the teeth.* Put powder'd alum the quantity of a nutmeg, in a quart of spring water, for twenty-four hours. Then strain the water and gargle with it.

*To clean the teeth.* Rub them with ashes of burnt bread.

*To prevent the tooth-ach.* Wash the mouth with cold water every morning.

*To cure the tooth-ach.* Be electrified thro' the tooth.

Or, keep the feet in warm water, and rub them well with bran, just before bedtime.

*Inability to sleep.* Apply to the forehead for two hours, cloths four times doubled and dipt in cold water. I have known this applied to a lying-in woman, and her life saved thereby

*An Ulcer.* Dry and powder a walnut-leaf, and strew it on, and lay another walnut-leaf on that.

*An easy and safe vomit.* Boil half a handful of Artichoke-leaves in a quart of water. The more you drink of warm water after it the better.

*The Whites.* Take eight grains of Jalap every eight days. This usually cures in five weeks.

*Worms.* Take a spoonful of salt in a glass of water every morning.

Generally where Cold-bathing is necessary to cure any disease, Water-drinking is to, to prevent a relapse.

**O**BERVE all the time the greatest exactness in your regimen, or manner of living. Abstain from all mixt, all high seasoned food. Use plain diet, easy of digestion. And this as sparingly as you can, consistent with ease and strength. Drink only water, if it agrees with your stomach; if not, good clear small beer. Use as much exercise daily, in the open air, as you can without weariness. Sup at six or seven on the lightest food. Go to bed early, and rise betimes. To persevere with steadiness in this course, is often more than half the cure. Above all, add to the rest, (for it is not labour lost) that old, unfashionable medicine, P R A Y E R. And have faith in G O D, who "killeth and maketh alive, who bringeth down to the grave and bringeth up."

*The Life and education of the famous PASCAL PAOLI, at present Commander in Chief of the CORSICANS, with a description of his person and behaviour, By James Boswell, Esq; who made a voyage to Corsica, on purpose to visit him.*

PASCAL PAOLI, was second son to the old chief Giacinto Paoli. He had been educated with great care by his father, who formed his taste for letters, and inspired him with every worthy and noble sentiment. He was born in Corsica, where he remained long enough, to contract a love and attachment to his country, and to feel the oppression under which it groaned.

When the patriots were totally crushed by the marquis de Maillebois, his father took young Paoli to Naples, where he had the advantage of attending the academy, got a commission as an officer in that service, and was much about court.

Here he lived twelve or thirteen years, cultivating the great powers with which nature had endowed him, and laying the foundation of those grand designs, which he had early formed for the deliverance of his country.

His reputation became so great among the Corsicans, that he received the strongest invitations to come over and take the command. He embarked in the glorious enterprise, stimulated by generous ambition, and undismayed by a consideration of the dangers, the cares, and the uncertainty which he was about to encounter.

There was something particularly affecting, in his parting from his father; the old man, hoary and gray with years, fell on his neck, and kissed him, gave him his blessing, and with a broken feeble voice, encouraged him in the undertaking, on which he was entering; My son, said he, 'I may possibly never see you more; but in my mind, I shall ever be present with you. Your design is a great and noble one, and I doubt not but God will bless you in it. The little which remains to me of life, I will allot to your cause, in offering up my prayers and supplications to heaven for your protection and prosperity.' Having again embraced him they parted.

Pascal Paoli no sooner appeared in the island, than he attracted the attention of every body. His carriage and deportment prejudiced them in his favour, and his superior judgment, and patriotick spirit, displayed with all the force of eloquence charmed their understandings. All this, heightened with condescension, affability and modesty, entirely won him their hearts. A way was open for him to the supreme command, and he was called to it by the unanimous voice of his countrymen.

*Mr. BOSWELL's Account of his Visit to PAOLI.*

WHEN I at last came within sight of Sollacaro, where Paoli was, I could not help being under considerable anxiety. My ideas of him had been greatly heightened by the conversations I had held with all sorts of people in the island, they having represented him to me as something above humanity. I had the strongest desire to see so exalted a character; but I feared that I should be unable to give a proper account why I had presumed to trouble him with a visit, and that I should sink to nothing before him. I almost wished yet to go back without seeing him. These workings of sensibility employed my mind till I rode thro' the village and came up to the house where he was lodged.

I past thro' the guards, and was met by some of the general's people, who conducted me into an antichamber, where were several gentlemen in waiting. Signor Boccociampe, had notified my arrival, and I was shewn into Paoli's room, I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly, and noble carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was drest in green and gold.

He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. He is a physiognomist. In consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me, with a steadfast, keen and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans. "Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people: "I now see the rise of another." He received my compliment very graciously.



Talking of the Corsican war, "Sir, said he, if the event prove happy, we shall be called great defenders of liberty. If the event shall prove unhappy, we shall be called unfortunate rebels,

The last day that I spent with Paoli, appeared of inestimable value. I thought him more than usually great and amiable when I was upon the eve of parting from him.

*A Description of the Orang Outang, or, as the English Sailors commonly call it, the Wild Man of the Woods.*

OF this animal, so resembling a man, there are two kinds, which seem to differ only in size: these are distinctively called the Joleo and Pongo; the latter of which is of a very great size, sometimes eight feet in height, and of a strength proportionable.

"This creature," says Niereemberg, a very intelligent traveller, "has all the proportions of a man, except that he is larger. His eyes are sunk in his head, he has long hair on each cheek, his face is without much covering, as are likewise his ears and his hands. His body is slightly covered with stiff hair, and his limbs differ little from those of a man, except that he has not calves to his legs. Notwithstanding this he walks always upright, sleeps on the branches of trees, and builds himself an hut which serves to defend him from the injuries of the weather. He lives upon wild fruits, and never upon flesh. He cannot speak, tho' possessed of more understanding than other animals. When the negroes make a fire in the woods, the Orang Outang come and sit down round it to warm themselves, but at the same time they have not understanding enough to continue the fire with fresh fuel. They most frequently march in companies, and often kill the negroes when they happen to meet them at a distance from succour. They attack all animals, even the elephant himself, whom they beat with clubs, and chase from their forests. "These creatures," the historian continues to observe, "are not easily taken alive, because of their amazing strength, one of them singly being a match in mere brutal force for ten men. They are therefore tamed by taking them when very young, the female carrying her cubs as women do their children. When any of these animals die, the rest cover his body with leaves and the branches of trees."

Such is the account that travellers give of this extraordinary creature; and that which was seen by Mr. Buffon himself, was not less surprizing. This creature always went upon two legs, and that even when he carried heavy burthens on his shoulders. His air was grave and melancholy, his gait slow and solemn, his natural disposition gentle, and quite different from that of other apes. He had neither the restless impatience of the chimpanzee, nor the mischievous disposition of the baboon, nor the extravagant caprice of the monkey. One would have said that he had been well educated, but the other apes which had received a similar education were by no means his equals in any respect. A sign or a word were sufficient to put the Orang Outang into action, but nothing but stripes and whips could reduce the baboon to his good behaviour. "I have seen this animal," says Mr. Buffon, "offer his hand to gentlemen and ladies who came to see him, and walk gravely along with them, as if making one of the company. I have seen him sit at table, unfold his napkin, and wipe his lips, make use of his knife and fork, pour out his drink into a glass, and chink it with those of the company, take his cup and saucer put in sugar, pour out the tea, and stir it in order to let it cool: All this at the command of his master, and often without any bidding. He did no mischief whatsoever, but often offered himself to be carressed by strangers. He was particularly fond of comfits, which every spectator bringing him continually, he got a defluxion upon the lungs with a cough of which he died. He generally eat of every thing that was presented to him, but he preferred dried ripe fruits to all other food. He drank wine, tho' in small quantities, or any other sweet liquors."

"I have seen," says another traveller, "at Java, a very extraordinary creature of the ape kind: it was the female, of a tall stature, and walked upright upon its hinder legs. Its face was without hair, except the eye-brows, and very much resembled that of an Hottentot. Every morning it very regularly made its own bed, at night laid down with the head upon the bolster, and covered itself with the quilt: when its head ached, it wrapped an handkerchief round it, and in this dress looked very comically."



The ORANG OUTANG.



Such is the account almost universally given of this creature, and all agree that upon a slight examination its outward form differs very little from that of man. It may not be amiss, however, to examine it more narrowly, and see in what it resembles, and how far it differs from, the human species. And first, it differs from man in the shape of the nose which is flat, the forehead which is very low, the chin which does not point out at the base, the ears are too large in proportion, its eyes too close to each other, and the interval between the nose and mouth too large. These are the differences in the face of this animal. The body and limbs differ in this, that the thighs are proportionably too short; the arms too long, the thumbs too small, the palm of the hand too long and narrow, the feet made more resembling the hands than those of men are.

Internally this creature differs in the number of the ribs; man has but twelve of a side, the Orang Outang has thirteen. The vertebrae also of the neck are shorter the bones of the pelvis more narrow, and the orbits of the eyes more deeply sunk into the skull. The bladder and gall bladder are longer and more narrow than in men, and such are the only differences. In other respects, the similitude of conformation between this creature and man, may at once excite our astonishment and humility. For example, the tongue is in every respect like ours, as are all the other organs of voice, and yet this creature has not the gift of speech. The brain is like ours, and yet this creature cannot think. Nothing surely can be a more convincing proof that matter alone, however modified, can never produce thought or speech, unless endowed with a principle superior to matter: I mean with a reasonable soul. In how few exterior qualities does man excel this creature?—Scarcely in any. Let us view the savage man of Africa, even with the advantages which he has reaped from society, and Orang Outang will seem to have the advantage of figure. The head covered with staring hair, or curled wool, the visage deformed by a long beard, with thick hanging eye-brows that shade his eyes, and take away the majesty of his character. The lips thick and prominent, the nose flattened to the face, the looks either stupid or fierce; the body and limbs covered with hair, the skin like hardened leather, and the nails long, crooked and sharp; this lord of nature sitting upon his haunches, covered with a crust of ordure. Such is man in his state approaching savage or solitary nature; and surely in this picture, there is nothing that an Orang Outang, if he had sense, could envy. But he has no sense, this is the line that infallibly separates him and man the lord of the creation. Any animal endowed with understanding, would soon like man become formidable in creation, and might at last, perhaps, dispute with him the mastery of the world. However near man may be in form to the ape, yet the interval between them is immense; since, internally, man is furnished with thought, and externally with the powers of giving that thought expression.

*Of Longevity. The natural marks of it. The means of attaining it.*

**L**ONGEVITY may proceed either from nature or from art; but chiefly from their happy conjuncture.

The natural marks by which we discern that a man is made for long life, are principally as follows:

1. To be descended, at least by one side, from long lived parents.
2. To be of a calm, contented, and chearful disposition.
3. To have a just symmetry, or proper conformation of parts; a full chest, well formed joints and limbs, with a neck and head large rather than small in proportion to the size of the body.
4. A firm and compact system of vessels and stamina, not too fat: veins large and prominent; a voice somewhat deep; and a skin not too white and smooth.
5. To be a long and sound sleeper.

The great assistance which art affords towards attaining long life, arises from the benefit of good air and good water, from a frugal and simple diet, from the wise government of our appetites and passions, and, in a word, from a prudent choice and proper use of all the instruments of life, and rules of health, of which we have spoken before.

But some of the moderns have gone farther, and recommended new and bold methods to prolong life, which the ancients either had not perspicuity to discern, or wanted resolution to practise. The comprehensive and exalted genius of lord Ver-

I am was not to be limited by common rules. He advises old people "once every two years to change their whole juices, and render themselves very lean by a course of abstinence and proper diet drinks, in order to sweeten their blood and renew their age." And Boerhaave, who like the industrious bee collected honey from every flower, adopts his lordship's opinion with some small amendment; for, speaking of the most proper diet to attain longevity, he expresses himself in the manner following; "Great abstinence, or an extremely slender, drying and emaciating diet now and then, but very rarely put in practice, is of wonderful use to attain longevity." And a little lower he explains his meaning more perspicuously, by telling us, that "a radical, or almost total change of the humours by resolvent medicines, and a succeeding discharge of them out of the body, such as happens under a course of attenuating, drying, and saporific decoctions, often dispose the body in an admirable manner, to expel old disordered humours, and to fill the vessels with fresh vital juices." And thus art, conducted with prudence, may effectually lead to long life. *From the celebrated Dr. Tissot's History of Health, Vol. II.*

*An account of a Savage Girl, caught wild in the woods of Champagne in France. Written by the Celebrated M de la Condamine Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Paris, Madrid, Petersburg. &c. &c. &c.*

ONE evening in the month of September 1731, a girl nine or ten years old, pressed, as it would seem, by thirst, entered about the twilight into Songi, a village situated four or five leagues south of Chalons in Champagne. She had nothing on her feet: her body was covered with rags and skins: her hair with a gourd leaf; and her face and hands were black as a Negroe's. She was armed with a short baton, thicker at one end than the other, like a club. Those who first observed her, took to their heels, crying out, "There is the devil." And indeed her dress and colour might very well suggest this idea to the country people. Happiest were they who could soonest secure their doors and windows; but one of them, thinking, perhaps, that the devil was afraid of dogs, set loose upon her a bull dog with an iron collar. The little savage seeing him advancing in a fury, kept her ground without flinching, grasping her little club with both hands, and stretching herself to one side, in order to give greater scope to her blow. Perceiving the dog within her reach, she discharged such a terrible blow on his head as laid him dead at her feet. Blasted with her victory, she jumped several times over the dead carcase of the dog. Then she tried to open a door, which not being able to effect, she ran back to the country towards the river, and mounting a tree, fell quietly asleep.

The late Viscount d' Epinoy happened to be then at his country house of Songi; where, having heard the various accounts of the little savage that had appeared on his grounds, he gave orders to catch her; and particularly to the shepherd who had discovered her the first in a vineyard.

One of the country people, by a very simple thought, but which was attributed to his great knowledge of the manners and customs of savages, conjectured that she was thirsty, and advised to place a pitcher full of water at the foot of the tree in which she was sitting, to tempt her to come down. They followed his advice; and after placing the pitcher, retired from the tree, but still kept privately a close watch on her. Upon which the little savage, after having first looked sharply around, to see whether any body observed her, came down the tree, and went to drink at the pitcher, plunging her chin into the water; but something having startled her, she regained the top of the tree before they had time to apprehend her. Some Women and Children however decoyed her down again, and the men advanced and seized her.

The shepherd and the rest who had caught and brought her to the castle, carried her first into the kitchen, till M. d' Epinoy should be informed of her arrival. The first thing there that appeared to draw her attention, was some fowls which the cook was dressing; at these she flew so greedily, and with such amazing agility, that the astonished cook beheld one of them in her teeth before he imagined she had reached it. M. d' Epinoy arriving in the mean time, and seeing what she was eating, caused give her an unskinned rabbit, which she instantly stripped of the skin, and devoured.

Those who considered her then, were of opinion, that she was about nine years of age. She seemed black, as I have already said; but it soon appeared, after washing her several times, that she was naturally white, as she still continues. They observed likewise, that her fingers, and in particular her thumbs, were extraordinarily



eyes. By her account, these large strong thumbs were very useful to her during her wild life in the woods: For when she has a mind to pass from one tree to another she would place her thumbs on a branch of the tree in which she happened to be, and by their means spring to the other, just like a squirrel.

When any company visited M. d' Epinoy at Songi, he used to send for the girls. One day then that she was present at a great entertainment in the castle, observing none of the delicacies she esteemed, every thing being cook'd, she ran out like lightning, and traversing all the ditches and ponds, returned with her apron full of living frogs, which she spread very liberally on the plates of all the guests; and quite overjoy'd at having found such good cheer, cried out, *tien man man, donc tien*, (hold man man, hold then) almost the only syllables she could then articulate. We may easily figure to ourselves the confusion and bustle this occasioned among the guests, every one endeavouring to avoid or throw away the frogs that were hopping all about. The little Savage quite surpris'd at the small value they seem'd to set on her delicate fare, carefully gathered up the scattered frogs, and threw them back again on the plates and table. The same thing has happened several times in different companies.

She was educated and boarded at the convent of Chalons at the expence of the late Duke of Orleans, she remembered the Country she came from was cold, that she was taken and put on board a very large ship, that after a very long voyage the ship was wrecked on the coast of France. She and a negroe girl escaped by swimming, that they travelled only in the night and slept in the day time on the tops of trees: They supported themselves by catching fish in the rivers. The negroe and she quarrelled some days after they landed, and fought; the negroe being desperately wounded retired towards a river in the neighbourhood where she died, and the victorious Le Blanc went towards Songi, where she was taken. She is of a fair complexion and from thence is judged to be of a nation, living in the country of Labrador on the east side of Hudsons-Bay near the Esquimaux.

Madame de Le Blanc is still alive, and resides at Paris in the *Rue St. Antoine*



P A S C A L P A O L I.

# The LIBERTY SONG. In Freedom we're born. &c.



Come join hand in hand brave A - me - ri - cans all, And rouse your bold hearts at fair Li - ber - ty's call; No tyrannous acls shall sup



press your just claim, Or stain with dishonour A - me - ri - ca's name, In Free - dom we're born and in Free - dom we'll



live, Our pur - ses are res - dy, Steady, Friends, Steady. Not as Slaves, but as Free men our mo - ney we'll give

Our worthy Forefathers--Let's give them a cheer  
To Climates unknown did courageously steer;  
Thro' Oceans, to deserts, for freedom they came,  
And dying bequeath'd us their freedom and name.

In Freedom we're born &c.  
Their generous bosoms all dangers despis'd,  
So highly, so wisely, their Bir - thrights they priz'd,  
We'll keep what they gave, we will proudly keep,  
Nor frustrate their toils on the land and the deep.

In Freedom we're born, &c.  
The Tree their own hands had to liberty rear'd;  
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;

With transport they cry'd, "now our wilhes we gain"  
For our children shall gather the fruits of our pain"  
In Freedom we're born &c.

Swarms of placemen and pensioners soon will ap -  
Like locusts deforming the charms of the year;  
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,  
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.

In Freedom we're born &c.  
Then join hand in hand brave Americans all,  
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;  
In so Righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,

For Heaven approves of each generous deed.  
In Freedom we're born, &c.

All ages shall speak with amaze and applause,  
Of the courage we'll show in support of our laws;  
To die we can bear--but to serve we disdain,  
For shame is to Freedom more dreadful than pain.

In Freedom we're born, &c.  
This bumper I crown for our Sovereign's health,  
And this for Britannia's glory and wealth;  
That wealth and that glory immortal may be,  
If she is but just--and if we are but Free  
In Freedom we're born &c.



# Account of England, of the genius and temper of the inhabitants, number of the vicarages, parishes, villages, houses, inhabitants and acres in each county.

Counties.	Vicarages.	Parishes.	Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Acres.	
Bedfordshire	58	116	550	12170	60000	260000	<p>England is situated between the fiftieth and fifty sixth degree of northern latitude: the longest day, in the northern parts, consists of 17 hours, 30 minutes; and the shortest in the southern near 8 hours. The extent from <i>Berwick upon Tweed</i> in the north, to the <i>Lizard Point</i> in the south, measures 380 miles; the breadth from the <i>North Foreland</i> to the <i>lands end</i> three hundred; and the circumference 1320 miles, containing 49452 square miles. The vicinity of the sea renders the weather moderate, and to this moderation of the climate is attributed the long lives of many of the inhabitants, of which few of the more northern, and none of the more southern afford such frequent instances. The English are generally of a strong active make, slow in establishing friendships, but very tenacious of them when once fixed, and <i>good nature</i> is their peculiar characteristic; their genius is clear and strong; in point of courage no nation exceeds, and very few equal them; no people shew a more resolute obstinacy in an engagement tho' under the greatest disadvantages; the same is observed in the animals bred in England, whose fierceness is visible even in the agonies of death.</p> <p>The women, besides their natural beauty, which needs not the wretched assistance of paint so common in other countries, are still more to be valued for their decent behaviour, innate modesty, cleanliness, good management in the care of their families and a tender affection for their husbands and children.</p> <p>The liberties and privileges of an Englishman, are very valuable and exceed what are enjoyed in any other states: for nothing can bind him but what is his own act, either agreed to in person, or by his representative in Parliament, whose consent is supposed to be included in the majority of votes.</p>
Berkshire	64	120	671	16900	84500	527000	
Buckinghamsh.	73	85	615	18000	91900	441000	
Cambridgesh.	83	163	279	17340	86730	570000	
Cheshire	20	68	670	24000	12000	720000	
Cornwall	89	161	1230	25390	126870	960000	
Cumberland	37	90	447	14825	74125	1040000	
Derbyshire	53	106	500	21155	105500	680000	
Devonshire	117	394	1730	56300	281500	1000920	
Dorsetshire	60	148		21900	109700	772000	
Durham	59	118	230	1598	79900		
Essex	135	15	1100	34000	174000	1240000	
Gloucestersh.	96	66	1200	26960	133800	800000	
Hampshire	77	55	1062	26850	134200	1312500	
Hertfordshire	97	170	291	15000	37000	660000	
Huntingfordshire	54	100	950	16500	82800	450000	
Huntingtonsh.	29	79	227	8220	41000	240000	
Kent	163	108	1170	39240	196200	1248000	
Lancashire	12	36	894	40200	201000	1150000	
Leicestershire	84	192	550	13700	93500	560000	
Lincolnshire	256	530	1556	40600	202900	1740000	
Middlesex	31	190		155000	Million	247000	
Monmouthsh.		127		6500	38900	34000	
Norfolk	164	660	1500	47000	236000	1148000	
Northampton	85	36	550	2480	124000	550000	
Northumberland.	9	46	280	22740	113700	1370000	
Nottinghamsh.	94	168	450	17560	87800	550000	
Oxfordshire	92	280	451	19000	95000	534000	
Rutlandshire	10	48	111	3260	16300	110000	
Shropshire	52	170	615	19000	95000	890000	
Somersetshire	132	385	1660	44680	123400	1750000	
Staffordshire	39	150	670	33740	118700	810000	
Suffolk	95	575	1500	3442	172000	993000	
Surry	35	140	450	34220	171000	592000	
Suffex	123	312	1060		107600	129000	
Warwickshire	87	158	780	21970	109860	670000	
Westmorland		26	220	6500	33000	510000	
Wiltshire	107	304	950	27100	108170	676000	
Worcester	55	152	500	20600	103100	540000	
Yorkshire	242	563	2330	106150	530750	3790000	
W A L E S.							
Anglesea		74		1840	1240	200000	
Brecknocksh.		61		5900	3500	620000	
Caermarthen.		87		5350	17160	700000	
Caernarve sh.		63		2769	16000	370000	
Cardigan shire		77		3160	35000	520000	
Denbighshire		57		6400	38000	410000	
Flintshire		28		5000	32000	160000	
Glamorgansh.		48		10000	58000	540000	
Merionethsh.		37		25000	17000	500000	
Montgomery		47		55600	34000	506000	
Pembrokesh.		45		4900	25900	420000	
Radnorshire		52		3150	19000	310000	

# TABLE of the **KINGS** and **QUEENS**, of **ENGLAND** from United in 828) by **EGBERT**, King of the **WEST-**

## The **SAXON** LINE.

	Kings Names.	Born A.D.	began Reign	Reign ed.	Age.	Remarkable Deaths.	Where buried.
1	EGBERT		821	17		-	Winchester
2	Ethelwulph		838	29		-	Winchester
3	Ethelbald		858	2		-	Sherburn
4	Ethelbert		866	6		-	Sherburn
5	Ethelred I.		866	5		Slain in battle near Wittingham	Winbourn
6	Alfred	849	872	28	51	-	Winchester
7	Edward I.		909	24		-	Winchester
8	Aethelfan	896	925	16	45	-	Majnsbury
9	Edmund I.	924	941	7	24	Stabbed by an out-lawed Robber	Glaffenbury
10	Edred		948	7		-	Winchester
11	Edwy	941	955	4	18	-	Winchester
12	Edgar	944	959	16	31	-	Glaffenbury
13	Edward II.	964	975	4	18	Stabbed by the Command of his Step-mother	Abington

## The **NOR**

	Kings & Queens Names	Surnames.	Their Ti- tles &c.	Born at	When Born.	Began to reign
22	William I.	the Conq.	K. of England	Normandy	1029	1066 Oct. 14
23	William II.	Rufus	and Duke of	Normandy	1057	1087 Sept. 9
24	Henry I.	Beaucherk	Normandy	Selby Yorksh.	1070	1100 Aug. 2
25	Stephen	De Bois	Earl of Bologne	-	1015	1135 Dec. 2

## The **SAX**

26	Henry II.	ARCHIEVIN Kings, firnamed PLATAGENETS.	Ld. of Ireland	Mentz Norm	1133 March 5	1154 Oct. 25
27	Richard I.		D. of Aquitane,	Oxford	1158 in Sep.	1189 July 6
28	John		& E. of Anjou,	Oxford	1166 Dec. 24	1199 April 6
29	Henry III.		Poitou, &c.	Winchester	1207 Oct. 1	1216 Oct. 19
30	Edward IV. I.		P. of Wales,	Westminster	1239 June 16	1272 Nov. 16
31	Edward VII.		&c.	-	-	-
32	Edw. VI. III.		-	Caernarvon	1284 April 25	1307 July 7
33	Richard II.		K. of France	Windfor	1313 Nov. 13	1327 Jan. 20
			&c.	-	-	-
			-	Bordeaux	1366 Jan. 6	1377 June 21
			-	-	-	-

## The **HOUSE** of

34	Henry IV.		D. of Lancast.	Boilingbroke	1367	1399 Sep. 30
35	Henry V.		er &c.	Monmouth	1388	1413 Mar 20
36	Henry VI.		-	Windfor	1421 Dec. 6	1422 Aug. 31
	Ditto		-	-	Restored	1470 Oct. 11

## The **HOUSE**

37	Edw. VII. IV.		Earl of March, Rouen.	Nor-	1441 April 29	1461 March 4
	Ditto		D. of York,	mandy	-	-
			&c.	-	Restored	1471 April 11
38	Edw. VIII. V.		-	Westminster	1470 Nov. 4	1483 April 9
39	Richard III.		D. of Gloucest.	Fotheringhav	1443 -	1483 June 23

## The **Contending HOUSES** of

40	Henry VII.	<b>TUDORS</b>	E of Richmond	Pembroke	1457	1485 Aug. 22
41	Henry VIII.		K. of Ire-	Greenwich	1491 June 28	1509 Ap. 21
42	Edward IX. VI.		land, &c.	Hampton-	1537 Oct. 12	1547 Jan. 29
			-	Court	-	-
43	Jane Grey		Lady Dudley	-	1536 -	1553 July 6
44	Mary I.		Q of Eng.	Greenwich	1516 Feb 18	1553 July 19
45	Elizabeth		& Ireland.	Greenwich	1533 Sept. 7	1558 Nov. 17



# the CONQUEST of the HEPTARCHY, A. D. 821. (which was SAXONS, and first MONARCH of all ENGLAND

## The SAXON LINE.

	Kings Names.	Born A.D.	Began Reign.	Reigned ed.	Age.	Remarkable Deaths.	Where buried.
14	Æthelred II.	967	979	35	49	-	London
15	Edmund II.		1016	1		Assassinated by order of his Brother-in-Law-	Glaffenbury

## The DANISH LINE.

16	Sweyn		1014	9 mon.	-	-	Not known
17	Canute I.		1017	18 Y.	-	-	Winchester
18	Harold I.		1036	3	-	-	Winchester
19	Canute II.	1021	1039	2	20	Died suddenly at a banquet.	Winchester

## The SAXON LINE CONTINUED.

20	Edward III.	1001	1041	24	64	-	Westminst.
21	Harold II.		1065	9 mon		Slain in battle near Heathfield.	Waltham

## MANLINE.

Reigned Y. M. D.	Natural and violent Deaths, Dethronements &c.	Died at	Aged Y. M. D.	Buried at
20 10 26	Burnt by leaping a ditch	Termentrade	61	Cen, Normandy
22 10 22	Slain by an arrow accidentally	New-Forest	43	Winchester
25 4 10	By eating lampreys to excess	Lyon Castle	65	Reading
28 10 23	Of the cholice and piles	Canterbury	49	Fevertham

## ONLINE Restored.

34 8 11	Died of grief	Chinon	56 4 1	Fonteveraud
9 9 0	Slain by an arrow, at the siege of	Chaluz-Castle	40 7	Fonteveraud
17 6 13	Poisoned by a monk	Newark	49 9 25	Worcester
56 0 28	Of a consumption	Westminster	65 1 15	Westminster
34 7 21	Of a dysentery	Burgh on the (sand	68 21	Westminster
19 6 13	Deposed and murdered at	Berkley-Castle	43 4 28	Gloucester
50 5 1	Of the shingles, &c.	Richmond	63 7 8	Westminster
22 3 9	Deposed and murdered at	Pontefract Castle	34 1 8	King's Langley Westminster

## LANCASTER

13 5 20	Of an apoplexy.	Westminster	45	Canterbury
9 5 11	Of a fever and pleurisy	Vincinnes	33	Westminster
38 6 4	Deposed and murdered at the	Tower of London	49 5 17	Chertsey
0 6 0				Windfor

## OF YORK.

9 7 7	Of a quartan ague	Westminster	41 11 11	Windfor
11 11 29				
0 2 13	Deposed and murdered at the	Tower of London	12 9	Tower-Chapel Westminster
2 2 2	Slain in battle at	Bosworth-field	12	Leicester

## YORK and LANCASTER United.

23 8 0	Of a phthisick	Richmond	52	Westminster
37 9 7	Of humours settled in his leg	Westminster	55 7 1	Windfor
6 5 7	Of a consumption	Greenwich	15 8 24	Westminster
0 0 13	Beheaded in the	Tower of Lond.	17	Tower Chapel
5 3 29	Died of grief, and a dropfy	Westminster	12 9	Westminster
44 4 7	Of a palsy	Richmond	69 6 17	Westminster

The UNION of the CROWNS of

46 James I.	STEWARTS.	King of Great Britain, &c.	Edinburgh	1566 June 9	1603 Mar. 24
47 Charles I.		An Interregnum of	Dunferling	1600 Nov. 24	1625 Mar. 27
		Y. M. D.	Huntingdon	1599 April 25	1649 Jan. 30
		11 3 29			1653 Dec. 16
48 Charles II.		King of Great Britain, &c.	Westminst. o	1650 May 29	1649 Jan. 30
			from his Rel		1660 May 29
49 James II.			Westminster	1733 Oct. 13	1685 Feb. 6
			An Interreg.		1688 Dec. 2
50 Mary II.			Westminster	1662 April 30	1689 Feb. 13
50 William III.	NASSAU	Pri. of Orange	Hague	1650 Nov. 24	1689 Feb. 13

The UNION of the two KINGDOMS.

51 Anne	I Stuart.	Q. of G. Brit.	Westminster	1665 Feb. 6	1702 Mar.
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The HANOVERIAN

52	George I.	Guelphs	Elect. Hanover	Hanover	1660 May 28	1714 Aug. 1
53	George II.		D. Brunswick	Hano. er	1683 Oct. 30	1727 June 11
54	George III.		Lunenb. &c.	Westminster	1738 May 2	1760 Oct. 25
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

N. B. When you find two numbers put to one name in the column B, the first shews the number of Monarchs of that Name from Egbert, and the second from William I. (or the conqueror); and when two places are added to one Article, or Name in Column M, the first shews where the Body was first interred, and the second where the remains were afterwards removed to. The New Style commences at the 25 Year of George II. and the Months used in this Table are Kalender Months.

**A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the most remarkable Events in the Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, from the Year 1602, when it was first discovered till the present Time.**

New-England discovered by Gosnold	1602	dies and bullion received in return	1639
Granted to merchants in Plym. O. E.	1606	Mr Dudley Gov. --- 20 200 people have	
Plymouth settled	1620	arrived since the first settlement	1640
Fishery begun at Cape-Ann	1624	Mr. Bellingham chosen Governor	1641
N. Hampshire granted to Mr. Mason	1624	Mr Winthrop chosen Governor	1642
First Massachusetts Charter	1628	Mr. Endicott chosen Governor; and fire	
Mr. Cradock first Governor	1628	arms common among the Indians	1644
Dorchester the 1st settled church and		Mr Dudley chosen Governor	1645
town in the county of Suffolk	1630	Mr. Winthrop Governor	1646
Boston first settled	1630	Margret Jones first Witch executed	1648
Portsmouth first settled	1631	Mr. Winthrop, father of the coun-	
Mr. Cotton ordained at Boston	1633	try, died	1649
Mr. Dudley chosen Governor	1634	Mr. Endicott Gov. and joins against	
First Representatives chosen	1634	wearing long hair, as contrary to	
Messrs. Pym, Hampden, Haslerig and		the word of God	1649
O. Cromwell prevented coming o-		Shillings, sixpences &c. coined	1652
ver to N. E. by an order from Chas.	1634	The pious Mr Cotton died Decem-	
Mr. Haynes chosen Governor	1635	ber 22d, aged 68	1652
Mr. Vane chosen Governor	1636	Mr. Dudley Deputy Governor di-	
Mr. Hooker & his friends set. Hartf.	1637	ed July 31 aged 77	1653
Mr. Winthrop chosen Governor Indi-		Mr. Edmund Winslow, of the best	
an fort at Mytic destroyed	1637	family in Plymouth and many	
Town of Exeter settled	1638	years Gov. died off Hispaniola	1655
20 ships and 3000 passengers arrive	1638	At this time the trade of the colony	
Great earthquake	1638	flourished greatly, free admission be-	
Harvard college erected	1638	ing allowed to all nations, our ves-	
Provisions now shipped to the W. In-		selstraded to and from France,	



# ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

22	0	30	Of a Tertian ague	Theobalds	158	9	8	Westminster
23	10	3	Scheadaes at	Whitehall	148	2	9	Windfor
4	10	10	The common wealth or demo					
4	8	12	acy (Of a Tertian ague) Olive	Whitehall	159	4	9	Westminster
0	7	20	Richard Cromwell, protector.					Tyburn
1	1	6	The Anarchy, Long-Parliament, Committee of Safety, Remo Parliament, &c.					
36	0	7	Of convulsion fits	Westminster	154	8	8	Westminster
24	8	0						
3	10	17	Abdicated the Throne	St. Germain's	167	10	2	Paris
0	1	20	Called the convention					
5	10	15	Of the small-pox	Westminster	132	7	28	Westminster
13	0	23	Killed by a fall from his horse	Kenington	1	3	12	Westminster

# of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

12	4	24	Of a lethargy	Kenington	149	5	25	Westminster
----	---	----	---------------	-----------	-----	---	----	-------------

# AN LINE.

12	10	10	Of a lethargic disorder	Ofnabrug	167	0	13	Hanover
33	4	3	Bursting a ventricle of the heart	Kenington	176	11	15	Westminster

Whom God grant long to live.

M

Example. The 38th Monarch from Robert was Edward the Fifth or that Name, but the Fifth only from William the Conqueror, surnamed Plantagenet, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Prince of Wales, &c. was born at Westminster, 1470, Nov. 4. he began to reign 1483, April 9, and after a short reign of two Months, 13 Days, was deposed and murdered in the Tower of London, (by order of his Uncle Richard III. aged 12 Years, 9 Months, and his Body was (privately) buried in the Tower Chapel, but his Remains were found and removed (in King Charles II's Reign) to Westminster Abbey.

Holland, &c. no prohibition on any commodities

An epidemic distemper---many die 1655

The Constitution, of the New-England Churches and the opinions of Mess. Cotton, Hooker, Davenport, &c. much revered and cited as authorities by the English Divines

Lt. General Whaley and Maj. General Goffe, two of King Charles's Judges arrived July 17, 1660, but finding it unsafe to appear publicly, they retired to the woods near N. Haven, and concealed themselves in caves about 4 months. In 1664, they went to Hadley, and lived concealed 15 or 16 years with the Rev. Mr. Ruffel. Whaley died first. In 1675, the Indians attacked the town of Hadley, in time of public worship, when suddenly a grave and elderly person appeared in the midst of them, in his mein and dress he differed from the rest of the people, he not only encouraged them, but put himself at their head, rallied, instructed and led them on to encounter the enemy, who by this means were repulsed. The deliverer of Hadley disappeared instantly, and the people remained in great consternation. This was General Goffe.

1660

A general Council of all the churches

at Bost. by order of the G. Court 1662

A very large Comet seen in N. Eng. 1664

Mr. Bellingham chosen Governor 1666

The Rev. & amiable Mr. Wilson first

minister of Bost. aged 79 died Aug. 1667

Rev. Jonath. Mitchel of Cambridge

a most eminent preacher died 1668

Rev. & learned Richard Mather minist.

of Dorchester aged 73 died April 1669

The noted Mr. Davenport minister

in Boston aged 73 died March 1670

The venerable Charles Chauncy Pres.

of the college aged 80 died Feb. 1671

Mr. Leveret chosen Governor 1673

Philip's war which endangered the

very being of the colony 1675

Brookfield burnt by the Indians 1675

Capt. Lothrop and 80 men guarding

3000 bushels of corn from Deer-

field to Hadley are cut off by 700

or 800 Indians 1675

Gover. Winflow of Plymouth with

1000 men, attacks an Indian fort

in a swamp in the Naraganset coun-

try, kills 1000 Indians, with the loss

only of 170 men killed & wounded 1676

Lancaster, Medfield, Weymouth,

Northampton, Springfield, Groton,

Sudbury, Marlborough, Warwick,

Providence, Plymouth and Rehob-

oths attacked by the Indians, who

destroy many of the inhabitants

their cattle, houses and barns 1676

Capt. Denison, of Stonington, in Con-  
 necticut, kills and takes 142 Indi-  
 ans without the loss of a man 1676  
 Capt. Wadsworth & 50 men going to  
 relieve Sudbury killed by the Indi. 1676  
 Connecticut troops kill and take  
 140 Indians 1676  
 The famous Col. Church and other  
 officers succeed far against the Indi. 1676  
 45 houses, a meeting house, and sever-  
 al warehouses burnt in Boston 1676  
 K. Philip retreating from C. Church,  
 is killed by one of his own men 1676  
 Fort on Arowick island Kenebeck  
 taken, 53 English killed 1676  
 Indian Chiefs executed, others sent  
 to the West-Indies 1676  
 Governor Leverett died 1678  
 N. Hamp. created into a King's Govm. 1679  
 80 houses, 70 warehouses, and ma-  
 ny vessels in the town dock burnt 1679  
 Mr. Simon Bradstreet Governor 1679  
 Mr. Winlow Gov. Plymouth died 1680  
 A quo warranto issued agst. the Char- 1683  
 ter, great fire in Boston  
 Charter vacated 1685  
 Mr. Dudley president of the colony 1686  
 Sir Ed. Andros Governor arrived 1686  
 News of the revolution in England,  
 Gov. Andros seized & sent home 1689  
 Major Waldron and 22 killed and 29  
 taken by the Pennicook Indians 1686  
 Sir William Phips takes Port royal  
 from France 1690  
 Expedition against Quebec fails 1690  
 Paper money first issued 1690  
 York burnt by the Indians and the  
 Rev. Mr. Dummer killed, with 150  
 killed and taken 1691  
 Charter granted by William & Mary 1691  
 Sir William Phips arrives with it &  
 Governor Bradstreet resigns 1692  
 Many executed for witches 1692  
 Governor Phips goes home and Mr.  
 Stoughton takes the chair in 1694  
 Gov. Phips died in England in 1695  
 Winter so cold that fays and sleds  
 passed most of the winter from Bos-  
 ton to Nantasket on the ice 1696  
 Indians attack Lancaster, and kill  
 the Rev. Mr. Whiting & 30 others 1697  
 G. Bradstreet died at Salem aged 93 1697  
 Hannah Dunstan a heroine of Ando-  
 ver, a week after lying in, is taken  
 by the Indians, yet kills eleven  
 Indians and escapes 1698  
 Ld. Bellamont the Governor arrived 1699  
 he attended the weekly lecture  
 at Boston, with great reverence,  
 and professed great regard and es-  
 teem for the preachers. One day  
 when his table was filled with re-  
 presentatives from the country  
 towns, he said to his lady, "*Dame,  
 we should treat these gentlemen  
 well, they give us our bread.*"  
 He remained 14 months in the  
 province, and the General Court  
 granted him 2500*l.* lawful money. 1700  
 Mr. Stoughton takes the chair  
 and dies 1702  
 Governor Dudley arrived 1702  
 Deerfield destroyed by 300 French  
 & Indians who kill and carry off  
 140 people, the Rev. Mr. Will-  
 iams his Wife and 5 Children, one  
 of his sons a worthy minister is  
 yet alive. One Tarbell taken  
 during the War lived with the  
 Indians, was alive some years ago,  
 and one of the wealthiest of the  
 Cagnawaga tribe, he visited his  
 relations at Groton but would not  
 remain with them. 1703  
 Col. Church destroys all the Fr. settle-  
 ments at the East-ward & N. Scotia 1704  
 The Rev. & benevolent Mr. Wm.  
 Hubbard died at Ipswich aged 83 1704  
 Peregrine White aged 83 & 3 Mon.  
 first born in Plymouth Colony died 1704  
 Mr. Winthrop Gov. of Connec. died 1707  
 The French and Indians attack Ha-  
 verhill and burnt 20 or 30 houses &  
 kill the Rev. Mr. Rolfe and 40 o-  
 thers. Mr. Rolfe's two daughters  
 were providentially preserved, one  
 was afterwards married to the  
 Rev. Mr. Checkley Senior of  
 Boston and Died 1768. 1708  
 Mr. Higginson first Minister of Sa-  
 lem aged 94 died December 1708  
 Port-Royal in Nova Scotia taken 1710  
 15 Men of War & 40 transports with  
 7000 men sail from Boston July 30th  
 to attack Canada. Aug. 22d 8 or 9  
 of the ships were lost & 1000 men  
 drowned on which they return 1711  
 Great fire in Boston 1711  
 Mr. Cooke died, aged 78 1715  
 Elizabeth Patch first born female in  
 this Province aged 87 died at Salem 1715  
 Mary Godfrey, the first born child  
 at New-Port, died aged 87 1715  
 The Longevity of the firstborn in each  
 of the three Colonies is worth noting  
 Wm. Brown Esq. of Salem aged 78 died 1716  
 Governor Shute arrived 1716  
 244 died of the small pox in Bos-  
 ton. Dr. Boylston by the advice of  
 Dr. Cotton Mather introduces  
 inoculation with success 1721  
 Cap. Elliot of Boston destroys 35 In.



dians on board a vessel at Winne-	Minas by the French and Indians	1747
paugretaves 7 vessels & 15 captis.	Town-house of Boston burnt	1748
The brave Capt. Winslow & 13 men	Small pox in Boston and alteration	
killed at Georges river by 100 indi.	of the title commences Sep. 2d,	1752
Capt. Moulton of York with 80 men	Paper currency entirely abolished	
destroys the Indian town of Nor-	in the Massachusetts-Bay	1753
ridgewook on Kennebeck river with	Great earthquake throughout N. En.	1755
many of their Chiefs and the fa-	Beaufejour, now fort Cumberland	
mous Jesuit Ralle	in Nova-Scotia taken by 2000	
Capt. Lovewell and 16 men killed	New England men	1755
by the Indians	Baron Dieskau defeated by the pro-	
An Earthquake	vincial troops, chiefly N. England	
Gov. Burnet arrived 1723 and died	men under Gen. Johnson	1755
Governor Belcher arrived	Oswego taken by the French	1756
Mr. Shirly appointed Governor	Governor Pownall appointed	1756
Dr. Increase Mather aged 85 died	Fort W. Henry taken by the French	1757
he had been a preacher 66 years	Seven thousand men raised 1753, 59,	
in the same church, 12 years pre-	60, by this province.	
sident of the college and agent	G Abercrombie defeated at Ticonder.	1758
for the province.	Louisbourg taken second time	1758
Rev. Mr. Willard of Rutland kil-	Ticonderoga, Cr. Point, Niagara and	
led by the Indians after killing	Quebec taken, Gen. Wolfe, killed	1759
one and wounding another	Great fire in Boston	1760
Louisbourg taken by the New-En-	Canada surrenders	1760
land forces under Sir William Pep-	Francis Bernard, Esq; appointed Gov.	1760
perel, and three rich French ships	Faneuil-Hall burnt	1761
valued at 1.600,000 sterling	Small pox in Boston	1764
The Duke D'Anville with 34 men of	Stamp-Act	1765
war, 50 transports and 8000	STAMP-ACT repealed	1766
troops arrived at Chebucto now	The learned & Rev. Dr. Mayhew died	1766
Halifax with a design to at-	The duties on tea, glass, paper and	
tack our colonies but are mostly	painters colours, to the purpose of	
soon destroyed by the hand of	raising a revenue in America oc-	
providence:	casioned great and general uneas-	
Col. Noble & 160 men killed & taken at	ness throughout the continent.	1767

*Valuable Receipts in FARRIERY, continued from page 3.*

An horse's hoof may be compared to an ear of barley, which is smooth one way and rough the other; therefore when any gravel happens to get into the hoof, it will always work upwards towards the coronet, unless you get the wound searched to the bottom with a farrier's drawing-knife; when this is done, a little common turpentine and honey warm upon tow is the best application; but you ought to keep the foot dry a few days, and covered with any softening poultice, with hog's lard or fresh butter mixed well along with it.

But let not the farrier put flaming turpentine to it, which will close the hole before the gravel is drawn out and then it must work out at the coronet above, and may require six months time to cure.

\* If your horse is lame with a hole in his heel, or any part of his hoof, be it ever so deep, occasioned by an over-reach of his hind foot, or a tread of another horse, though gravel be in it; put his foot into the aforesaid poultice, and repeat it mornings and evenings till 'tis well; for it will suck it out, fill it again with sound flesh, and make the hoof grow over it much sooner than any other method or medicine whatsoever.

\* All applications of greasy medicines are contrary to practice, by reason they occasion fungous or proud flesh; therefore the wound is only to be kept clean and dressed with such ointments as are made of turpentine warmed a little, and mixed with yolks of eggs and honey; the horse ointment hereafter prescribed is an excellent application.

*The Horse Ointment.*

Into a clean pipkin (that holds about a quart) put the bigness of a pullet's egg of yellow rosin; when it is melted over a midling fire, add the same quantity of bees-wax; when that is melted, put in ten ounces of honey, when that dissolved, put in

half a pound of common turpentine; keep it gently boiling, stirring it with a stick all the time; when the turpentine is dissolved, put in two ounces of verdegrease finely powdered; but before you put in the verdegrease, you must take off the pipkin (else it will rise into the fire in a moment) set it on again, and give it two or three wambes, and strain it through a coarse sieve into a clean vessel for use, and throw the dregs away.

\* If the saddle bruises his back and makes it swell, a greasy dish clout laid on hot and a cloth or rag over it, bound on a quarter of an hour (with a surcingle) and repeat it once or twice, will sink it flat. If 'tis slight, wash it with a little water and salt only: but you must have the saddle altered, that it press not upon the tender part, for a second bruise will be worse than the first. If his furniture does not fit and sit easy, 'twill damp him: but if nothing wound or hurt him, he will travel with courage.

Sometimes (upon a violent cold) a large swelling, as big as one's arm, from the elbow to the sheath on both sides his belly will rise.

Take (if you can get it, for the swellings may hinder) half a pint of blood (or crebrous) from the spur vein on each side, then cloath him warmer than usual and give him the anniseed cordial, prepared as follows. Boil half a pound of anniseeds in a quart of ale, pour it upon half a pound of honey, into a bowl or basin; brew it about 'till 'tis almost as cool as blood, then give it (with a horn) feeds and all, repeat it for a day or two, taking such care of him as belongs to a horse that has just caught cold. If the swelling continues, and corruption gathers in it, you must let it out with a stem; he'll grow well as his cold goes off.

\* If (after a day or two) you perceive a running at his eyes, and a little gleeing in his nostrils, you may expect to hear him cough.

\* *Running at his eyes, and gleeing at the nostrils are signs of cold; therefore cloath him warm, litter him up well, and give him the bigness of a hen's egg of the following cordial ball, dissolved in a pint of white wine, or a quart of strong ale warm.*

#### *The Cordial Ball.*

Take anniseeds, carraway seeds finely powdered, each one ounce, greater cardamoms half an ounce; flower of sulphur two ounces; turmeric in fine powder, one ounce; saffron, two dram; sugar candy, four ounces; Spanish juice, dissolved in cytop water, two ounce; oil of anniseeds, half an ounce, liquorish powder, one ounce and a half; wheat flower, a sufficient quantity to make a stiff paste, and beat all well in a mortar.

If his cough continues three days you must take another pint of blood from his neck, and give the bigness of a hen's egg of the above cordial ball.

† If you have a suspicion of worms or bots bred in his guts, for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach into the great gut, and stop it; so torment him till he dies. I have seen it in dissections. Then give him two ounces of *Aethiops mineral*, made into a ball, with an ounce of the powder of anniseeds, and spoonful of honey.

† *The cordial ball, as observed before, will hinder bots or worms from tormenting the horse, and by frequent use destroy all kinds of worms. Aethiops mineral is likewise a good medicine against worms; nor will hurt a mare with foal.*

*The difference of the time of High-Water at several Places on the Continent, from the time it is High-Water at Eton, viz.*

**T**WO hours sooner at Tarpaulin-Cove, New-York, and New-London; two hours and three quarters sooner at Providence, and Reedy-Island; three hours sooner at Newport and Amboy; five hours sooner at Sandy-Hook; five hours and a quarter sooner at Albany; three hours later at Philadelphia; half an hour later at New-Haven; four hours and a quarter sooner at Cape-Fear-Bar; two hours and a quarter sooner at Brunswick; a quarter of an hour sooner at Wilmington; four hours and an half sooner at Georgetown Bar, and Charlestown Bar; three hours and a quarter sooner at Charlestown Harbour; two hours and three quarters sooner at Port-Royal Bar; two hours and a quarter sooner at Cockspur or Savannah River; one hour and three quarters sooner at Sunbury; three hours and three quarters sooner at St. Augustine; eight hours sooner at Mobile Point.

\* \* In the third Page of the New-England Chronology, Columbe 2d, line 8th from the bottom of the page, for *nothing* read *noting*.



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These Pills are properly WOMEN'S PHYSIC, and are a long tried, and never failing remedy for certain obstructions, which tho' inveterate, are curable; and which have always yielded to the power of this valuable medicine, first discovered by one of the greatest physicians which England can boast of: they are by no means proper for women with child; but are principally recommended to the younger part of the sex, when sickly, fliegghish, pale-complexioned, and addicted to uncommon longings; they will cleanse the skin, restore the natural colour, create an appetite, and disperse the whole countenance the vivid bloom of health. The jaundice and Consumption, which generally proceed from a viscid and slimy state of blood, and a stop of the vessels, may be timely prevented by taking this truly valuable medicine. They are necessary in all cold, weak, and heavy states of the blood; they attenuate the humours and purge them out of the habit; they strengthen the vessels and stomach, expel wind, help digestion, repel vapours, cure hysteric fits, correct a collicie habit, inspire new life and spirits, and invigorate the whole constitution.---Their operation is gentle, the most weakly constitution bears them well, and no confinement is necessary.

Price 5s. sterling, or 6s. 8d. lawful the box, containing thirty six pills, sealed up in a paper of directions.